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MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

VICTORY.

The West answers back the East. Scarcely have the thunders of Sheridan's cannon ceased in the Shenandoah, than the far off border takes up the strain of victory, and Price so lately the "Savior of Missouri" is made only too happy if he saves himself. He has left erring but long suffering and repentant Missouri to be henceforth free from the rebel invader. The last rebel raid is at an end, and the full flight of the rebel horde is begun. It will not be an unimpeded and unobstructed flight. They are hot and rough riders those Kansas men, and Pleasanton will emulate Phil. Sheridan in the use of the spur and sabre. Our Kansas City dispatch of last evening is in fulfilment of our hopes, and the confirmation of the worst fears of those who thought with the aid of Price to carry Missouri for Little Mac. Long ere election day, quiet will have been secured throughout the border, and loyal men be left free to sustain the candidates of liberty and loyalty, and finish the victory begun in the defeat of Price, by the complete destruction of the hopes of Little Mac, whom Price came North to serve.

THE NEWS.

The President has sent a clear, straightforward reply to the busy Copperheads of the Etheridge stamp from Tennessee, who are desirous of securing the votes of Forrest's army at the November election. He administers some paternal advice to them, and declines to interfere, believing Gov. Johnson's orders were purely a State matter, over which he has no control.

Our Cairo dispatches contain a long and detailed account of matters at Memphis and elsewhere. Memphis has not altogether recovered from her scare, but there are at present no decided intimations of a rebel attack upon the city. At Little Rock matters are quiet. Steele has a strong force with him. The same dispatch contains the details of Col. Hoge's ill-starred expedition.

The telegraph brings later and intensely interesting details of Sheridan's great victory. It was one of the most complete of the war, and must convince Early of the futility of any further disputation concerning the proprietorship of the valley.

Advices from Montreal give later news from the St. Alban's raid, and indicate a desire upon the part of the secesh Kanucks to liberate the raiders. The letter of the leader of the gang in the line of assumption, impudence and brass is a curiosity. It is a genuine Copperhead document, replete with the Copperhead slang daily served up in the secesh organ of this city and kindred papers. It is a pity his captors did not save a jury the trouble of trying the scoundrel.

The latest news from Northern Georgia is cheering. Hood is retreating at full speed, towards Montgomery. Sherman has stripped his army for the chase, and is after him in hot pursuit. The rebel army of Georgia, however, has had so much experience in retreating, we are afraid it will escape. In the meantime, the rebels will wait long for that good news from Northern Georgia, Jeff. Davis was to divulge.

A magnificent Union demonstration was made at Jonesboro on Friday, in the very hotbed of Copperheadism. General Logan did the honors upon the occasion, and in his best style, in spite of the Copperhead threats that he should not speak. Logan, who has faced their friends in battle, of course cared little for words, and made a superb speech, in which he scarified the infamous Josh Allen and proved him a traitor.

It is reported that Walker's rebel division has crossed the Mississippi, on the way to reinforce Hood, or co-operate with him in annoying General Sherman. The Georgia militia, who had been furloughed by Governor Brown, have been again called out and ordered to rendezvous at Macon.

An immense and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held at Turner Hall, in the North Division, on Saturday evening, at which speeches were made by ex-Governor Koerner, Lieut. Gov. Hoffman, and Hon. John Wentworth. Our reporters have given elsewhere the spirit of the addresses. The meeting was full of enthusiasm, and the speakers received a most hearty welcome. The gallant Germans of Chicago are going into the fight with colors flying, and will give a handsome account of themselves on the 8th of November.

Buffalo is again the victim of a scare. Information has been received of an intended raid from Canada, probably to further illustrate the doctrine of English neutrality.

Pendleton, the Copperhead candidate for Vice-President, has recovered from his late injuries at Cincinnati sufficiently to open his mouth. He makes an outside show of devotion to the Union—in fact, sets himself up as the model Unionist. As the man who boasted in Congress "that he had never voted a man or a dollar to support this abolition war," his assertions of loyalty at this late day will have to be endorsed otherwise than by his own *ipse dixit*. It is sufficiently damaging that he has to defend his loyalty publicly, more especially to be called out in that direction by his own party friends.

Our columns contain detailed and interesting accounts of Union demonstrations in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. In point of numbers and enthusiasm they are superior even to the canvass of 1860. The people are fairly aroused, and are working with a will. They are not content to elect Abraham Lincoln, but they also propose to bury Copperheadism past resurrection.

A destructive fire has occurred at Lowell, Mass., destroying mill property to the value of $200,000, and throwing a large number of operatives out of employment.

Gold opened in New York on Saturday at 210, declined to 209¾, advanced to 213¼, declined to 211¾, and closed at 212¾.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Movements of General Hooker—Shooting Affray at Jacksonville—Movements of Gov. Yates.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 23.

General Hooker and staff, with General Cook, inspected Camp Butler to-day, including the hospitals. The General was satisfied with the condition of the hospitals, but not with that of the soldiers' quarters, and has given orders for the improvement of the latter.

I also learn that Major Hefferman will be ordered to make his headquarters at this camp in future.

General Hooker leaves on the 11 p. m. train on the Great Western Railroad, for Cincinnati via Indianapolis, to-night.

Gen Cook has prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors to soldiers in this city. Beer, ale and wine are not included in the order.

At Jacksonville yesterday, during the mass meeting, there was a man shot by Abraham [illegible], in the thigh, and David Simmons in the head. He was intoxicated and was arrested by officer J. T. Jones, of this city, when he also fired, missing him. It grew out of a saloon keeper refusing to let him have [illegible]

[illegible] speech at Jacksonville, Gov. Yates said he thought he might safely say, [illegible] articles which he had been permitted to read, officially, that Richmond [illegible] in our possession before the 8th of [illegible]

Gov. Yates goes to Bloomington to-night, [illegible] at the mass meeting there to-[illegible]

[illegible] Threatened.

[illegible] Saturday, Oct. 22.—It is again [illegible] parties in Canada intend a raid [illegible] It is understood this was received here.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VICTORY IN THE VALLEY—A COMPLETE REBEL ROUT.

Sheridan Captures 48 Cannon, 300 Wagons and 10 Battle Flags.

GREAT BATTLE ON THE KANSAS BORDER—THE RESULT YET IN DOUBT.

HOOD'S ARMY RETREATING—SHERMAN IN HOT PURSUIT.

THE ALLEGED TENNESSEE USURPATION.

Letter from the President—He Declines to Interfere in the Tennessee Election Case.

LATE FROM CAIRO AND DOWN THE RIVER—THE MEMPHIS SCARE.

FROM MEXICO—THE FRENCH OCCUPY MATAMORAS—CORTINAS JOINS THE FRENCH.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID—LETTER FROM THE REBEL RINGLEADER.

Threatened Invasion of Buffalo from Canada.

A Letter from Pendleton—"Though Dead He yet Speaketh."

ENTHUSIASTIC AND IMMENSE UNION MEETINGS IN THE WEST.

Gold Closed at 212 3-4.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

To Messrs. Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas W. R. Nelson, James J. P. Carter, John Wilson, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Bale Pritts, John L. Elliott, Emerson Etheridge, and John D. Perryman:

GENTLEMEN: On the 15th day of this month, as you remember, a printed paper, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be the extracts from the code of Tennessee, were laid before me. The protest, proclamation and extracts are respectively as follows: (The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Gov. Johnson, dated Sept. 30th, to which it refers, together with a list of counties in East, Middle and West Tennessee. Also extracts from the code of Tennessee, in relation to electors of Presidents and Vice Presidents, qualifications and places of holding elections, and officers of popular elections.) The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way, only one day previously. Up to the present moment, nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Gov. Johnson, or any one else connected with the proclamation, and myself. Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do, in the midst of so many pressing public duties. My conclusion is that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan as the Convention and Gov Johnson have initiated it, or revoke or modify it as you demand. By the Constitution and laws, Presidents are charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election, in any State, nor do I in this case perceive any military reason for his interference.

In this matter the movement set on foot by the Convention and Gov. Johnson does not as seems to be assumed by you emanate from the National Executive. In no proper sense can it be considered other than an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee. I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one. Gov. Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has a right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as Military Governor it is his duty to keep peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more: but you object to the plan. Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it. Do as you please on your own account, peacefully and legally. Gov. Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power. I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in accordance with the old code, is not now possible.

It is scarcely necessary to add that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong, not to military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be accounted in conformance with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, except it be to give protection against violence. I decline to interfere in anything with any presidential election.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, 4 P. M., Oct. 21.

Maj. Gen. J. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left for fourteen miles. On the line of retreat, the roads and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by flying rebels and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of artillery captured, are now at my headquarters. I think not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capturing in the early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flags. My loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Cook, eleven from Emory, and six from Wright.

From all I can learn, I think Early's reinforcement here is less than 11,000 men.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

Gen. Stoneman reports the arrival at Martinsburg of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. Custar arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle-flags, displayed from railroad engines.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Great Battle Between Curtis and Price—Result not yet Known.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 21—3 p. m.

Our forces under Curtis and Blunt, have fought Price's whole army, since 10 o'clock this morning, near the Little Blue. We are falling back, contesting every inch of ground. Kansas is aroused. We shall make a desperate stand on the Blue, and at every point to Wyandotte. No report of casualties.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 21.—Gen. Blunt has been stubbornly resisting Price all day, Blunt falling back steady, contesting every rod. Price's forces are estimated at 28,000 men. Gen. Curtis is concentrating his forces at Little Blue. Gov. Carney telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front. Troops are going forward rapidly.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 22.—Fighting has been going on steady this afternoon. The rebels attempted to pass around and envelope our left. During this operation Gen. Curtis dealt them heavy blows. The rebel losses are heavy, certainly heavier than ours. Among the rebel killed to-day is Noleman, of Missouri. We have not received details of to-day's battle. Gen. Pleasanton is pressing the enemy severely from the East.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Memphis Scare—Col. Hoge's Ill-Fated Expedition—Later from Little Rock—A Successful Scout—Capture of Matamoras by the French.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 22.

By the arrival of the steamer Belle of St. Louis, I have received Memphis papers, morning and evening, of the 19th inst., and Little Rock papers of the 15th

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday treats of the situation of affairs in that city as follows:

The call of the militia this morning was not a mere vexatious and idle alarm, but it was a wise and precautionary measure. The militia were allowed to get rest, but while there was a chance of an attack being made by the rebels, our authorities would lose nothing by needful watchfulness.

It was known that the rebels in strong force were on several roads leading to this city, and there was a determination to be ready for them. It is stated this morning, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that Gen. Dick Taylor, with a strong force, is on Pigeon Roost road and avows his intention to attack Memphis.

Reports from Cold Water state that Chalmers has gone from there, but left about a hundred of Henderson's men there doing picket duty.

Mr. Leonard, steward of the steamboat Kenton, which was one of the transports in the expedition to Eastport, and which resulted so disastrously to us, arrived at Memphis on the 18th, having narrowly escaped capture by the rebels. The following is a account of the unfortunate affair as related by the steward, which gives some further particulars in addition to accounts previously published.

The fleet consisted of the Kenton and two other transports in convoy of two gunboats left Clinton on the morning of the 10th with two regiments of infantry, one colored and a battery, all under the command of Col. Hoge, of the 113d Illinois. The understanding was that Hatch's command should march through to Eastport by the road and there unite with Col. Hoge, to cross the Tennessee. The land force had not arrived at Eastport when the fleet came up, but seeing no indications of rebels the troops were ordered to disembark. The battery was on the Kenton. About five hundred men had disembarked and were drawn up in line and pickets were sent out, etc. One gun was brought ashore, and another on the staging in the act of being brought ashore, when a heavy fire was opened upon them from a masked battery on the bluffs a little above, throwing the men into confusion. One shell struck the Kenton near the engine, setting her on fire. The hawsers were immediately cut, the boat headed for the opposite shore, leaving most of the men behind, besides dropping the gun on the staging into the river. When the battery opened, the men on shore got the gun in position and returned one or two shots before the order was given by their line officers to retreat. Those who failed to get aboard ran in both directions along the river, most of them in pursuit of the balance of the fleet, which passed down under the bank. When the attack was commenced a number also took shelter under the bluffs.

In the rush to get aboard the Kenton, a great many fell overboard, and our informant said five men were drowned. He thinks many shared the same fate. He was among the number left on the bank, and started up the bank with the soldiers running in that direction. Those who ran down the bank were taken aboard the fleet by yawls, under heavy fire. Those above seeing there was no escape for them, returned, and were met under the bluffs by a Lieutenant, who endeavored to stop them from following the fleet, saying it was nonsense, they were cut-off, and might as well surrender. With the exception of nine of his company, they passed by heedless of his commands, and most of them escaped. The Lieutenant and his nine men surrendered soon after.

While this was going on, the Kenton made for the channel and dropped down after the fleet, a shell passing through her from stem to stern as she turned. She succeeded in passing the batteries and her fire was extinguished before much headway was made. The shells killed and wounded twenty-five men. The number killed, as near as the steward could estimate, was fifteen or twenty. Many were wounded and drowned, as well as taken prisoners. How many, he was unable to say.

In passing the batteries the gunboats returned a heavy fire, with what execution is unknown. The rebel battery on the bank above the landing consisted of five or six pieces of heavy calibre. The steward managed to conceal himself until night, then got through the enemy's line. He struck the railroad and traveled through the woods, within sight of the track, until he reached McNair's county, where he found a Union man who brought him around by Corinth, along the line of the railroad, to Memphis. He was eight days on the road, met many Union people, and was well treated, receiving all the information he required. Nearly all were of the poorer class of people through the country. He saw no force of rebels, was pursued at one time by scouts, but escaped. This side of Grand Junction, at a place called Moscow, he saw by the condition of the roads that a large cavalry force had very recently passed over, and learned from the inhabitants that such was the case. They informed him that Forrest had just passed up with a large force to Bolivar. He saw no force of rebels this side of Moscow. The force that he reports to have passed up to Bolivar is undoubtedly the one said to have been menacing Memphis during the last three days.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, via CAIRO, Oct. 22.—The steamer Nuda, from New York, and the Alliance, from Brazos Santiago, arrived yesterday. The Alliance brings intelligence that Cortinas surrendered his forces, &c, to the Imperials and accepted a Brigadier General's commission in Maximilian's army. Mejia commands at Matamoras. The Alliance brought five refugees from Mexico. They wrote a very complimentary letter to Col. Day, commanding the United States forces at Brazos. Gen. Drayton superseded Ford at Brownsville.

Gen. Mejia, who is in the employ of Maximilian, has accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Emperor's army.

The rebels had agents in Matamoras offering large sums of money for his fine rifled cannon, but he refused to sell to rebels, saying they were not only enemies of the United States, but enemies to Republican Governments on the American continent, and if it had not been for rebels Mexico would not be invaded by the French, nor would an Austrian be Emperor of the Mexican nation.

By the steamer Alliance, a large number of Mexican officers came to the United States for asylum. They have nobly refused all bribes offered them by the tyrants who now rule Mexico, and stood out against all the influence of the French, preferring exile to being slaves. They have addressed a letter to Col Day, of the 91st Illinois, commanding the United States forces at Brazos Santiago, Texas, setting forth thanks for the asylum so generously granted them by the officers of the United States gunboat Itasca. Also for the generous treatment received from the same at the hands of several citizens who had been taken to France as prisoners, and who returning could not enter their own country, on account of port Matamoras being in possession of the enemy. They were protected by the steamer Itasca since the 15th of September. The letters are signed by the Colonels in the Mexican army, Manuel Ortiz, R. Yavote Miguel, Vereza Miguel, Talanor C. Hernandes, Corwe Varila, and Brig. Gen. Ausilaro Ribera, all of the army of the Republic. There were about twenty Mexican officers and subalterns in all, brought by the steamer Alliance.

The iron-clad Lafayette was fired upon with musketry by guerillas at Ratcliff's Point, ten miles above Morganzia, on the 30th ult. No damage was sustained.

Owing to our frequent raids on the east bank of the Mississippi, the rebels endeavored to cross 2,000 head of cattle to the west side, to prevent capture; 150 head stuck in the mud, and the gunboats at Fort Hindman gobbled half of them. An expedition under Col. McEdge was sent to Jackson's Point, fifteen miles from Fort Adams, to prevent the passage of more stock.

Nothing doing in cotton or molasses. Middling cotton, $1.25; middling uplands, $1.17½ to $1.20.

Trade restrictions continue, so nothing can come in.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order regulating the payment of plantation laborers.

A reconnoisance near Mobile took place, says a letter from the New Orleans *Era*, on the 13th, which went within three miles of the wharves of Mobile, was made on Monday the 10th inst. Gen. Granger's dispatch boat Laura, having on board a number of officers passed up the bay, cleared obstructions of torpedoes, etc., steamed out in broad daylight, and within sight of the city and without the slightest molestation from rebels. She attracted considerable attention but no shot was fired.

On the following day, one of our gunboats made a reconnoissance along the banks of the bay, opposite Navy Cove, about three miles outside of our pickets, when a battery of flying artillery made its appearance on the shore, and opened fire. Two or three shots struck the vessel, but did no damage. The battery departed before the gunboat could reply.

Everything is going on smoothly. The troops are in better health and spirits than ever before. Scurvy has almost entirely disappeared. A few more consignments of sanitary stores will drive the disease away completely.

An order came to-day from Gen. Sol. Meredith, commanding at Paducah, to have all the colored men of this city taken by military force, and brought into the service to fill up some regiments in this vicinity. So the Provost Guard arrested every negro in the city, barber, cooks, everybody. But some one interfered, and this evening all have been released, and it is hardly to be supposed Gen. Meredith could mean to extend his authority over this place without consent of our commandant at Springfield. What he may have intended has not yet appeared.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The School Fund—Election Prospects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

State Auditor McIlrath is making a tour of the State, engaged in selling school lands. Over one hundred thousand acres are offered for sale, and so far purchases have been at high figures. Our school funds bid fair to be magnificent.

Members from the 8th regiment, who absented themselves from the fort, are returning, and they will start for the South on Tuesday.

When you hear any one talk about McClellan carrying this State on the home vote, set him down as an ignoramus. I notice such an assertion has been made in the Chicago *Times*.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Details of the Plot—Letter from the Ringleader.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 22.—Twelve of the St. Alban's raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, disclosed the entire plot. He states the raiders were conducted by a Captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose. There were twenty-three men concerned in it, and the amount stolen from the banks was $223,000. Government has commissioned able counsel to take the case up for extradition papers for those captured and forwarded to St. Johns.

LATER.

The following is from the last edition of the *Evening Telegraph*: Serious consequences are feared that from sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Alban's raiders, attempts will be made to rescue them. Captain Desrimer's troops, volunteer cavalry, have been called out on duty to guard the jail. Hon. J. J. Abbott has been retained with M. Laflin for the accused, and, we understand, a retainer was sent to Hon. J. H. Cameron as counsel. Mr. Devlin by the Federal authorities.

We have just read the following letter from Lieut. Bennett Young, commanding the party of raiders on St. Albans:

PHILLIPSBURG, Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Through the columns of your journal I wish to make a statement to the people of Canada regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, as retaliations for the recent outrages in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States. I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and, violating no laws of Canada, do not wish my name coupled with epithets now applied without a knowledge on the part of the people as to who we are and the reason of our action. I wish also to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken. I was arrested on Canadian soil, by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched. My pocket-book was taken. I was forcibly placed in a buggy by two men, and started towards the United States. I reached out my hands and caught the reins, when three pistols were levelled at my head with threats to shoot the d—— scoundrel dead if he moves. Some Canadian citizens then spoke up, and seeing a bailiff they started with me towards him, two of them holding arms in their hands. These statements can be proven by Canadian citizens. They came into this place, and even beyond, brandishing guns, attempting to kill some of us after we were in the hands of the English. Surely the people of Vermont have forgotten that you are not in the midst of war and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his infamy. I am not afraid to go before the Courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied that my party will not be found the violators of Canadian laws. Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada, the just merit of their transgressions. Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

[Signed] BENNETT H. YOUNG, 1st Lieut. P. C. S. A.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Troops Occupy all the Places Lately Reported Captured by the Rebels—The Georgia Militia Again Called Out.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.—No engagement has yet taken place between the armies in North Georgia. Hood is reported rapidly moving down Broomtown Valley to Jacksonville and Talladega, where he strikes the railroad to Montgomery. Sherman's army, stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, is in hot pursuit. The rebels have so much the start, and flee so fearfully, that his capture is not assured. A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to-day. The wires were working through to Atlanta. A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth yesterday, but were driven off by the train guard, otherwise all quiet along the Atlanta road.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Chattanooga letters of the 16th, to the *Herald*, state: Our small garrisons at Dalton and other places were ordered to evacuate them, which they did, saving much valuable property. They were occupied very briefly by the rebels, but Sherman pressing them too closely, they skedaddled, and all those places claimed as having been captured by the rebels, are now occupied by our troops. The rebel papers consider Sherman's position as critical, and also that of Hood's equally so, but that if Hood can keep up his supplies, Sherman must evacuate Georgia; but they admit that Sherman's position cuts off Hood's communication with his base and thinks that Hood has another base.

The Georgia militia has again been ordered out, and to rendezvous at Macon.

COPPERHEAD CONFESSION.

A Letter from Mr. Pendleton—He Turns a Somersault.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The following letter from the Hon. Geo. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has been received by Hon. John B. Haskin, of the New York Executive Committee, and will appear in the Sunday *Mercury* of to-morrow morning:

CINCINNATI, October 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant representations and falsehoods are so prevalent in our political struggles, that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them. I make no professions of a new faith; only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes greater regard for this Union; who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration, by all the means which will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, power and the prosperity of the people, and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently the establishment of another Government over any portion of territory ever within its limit. I am in favor of exacting no conditions. Insisting on no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course or policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government on its old foundations, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, respectfully yours, &c., GEO. H. PENDLETON.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Rebel Division Crosses to the East Side of the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The *Herald's* New Orleans letter, of the 14th, says: It is reported that Walker's rebel division has crossed the Mississippi, and is on its way to reinforce Hood, or co-operate with him in annoying Sherman. Coupled with the crossing of the Mississippi by Walker is a rumor that two hundred of the Texas rebels were shot for refusing to go beyond the trans-Mississippi district.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gurney, 2d New York veteran cavalry, attacked and captured a company of rebel artillery posted on the banks of the Atchafalaya, a few days since, and also captured quite a large quantity of rebel commissary and quartermaster stores.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The Morning Star, from New Orleans, 15th, has arrived. The Sierra Nevada and Empire City were in the river that day.

General Granger had gone to Pensacola. General Asboth had returned from his expedition. General Newton arrived at New Orleans on his way to take command at Key West.

The extremely severe regulations of General Canby have stopped all business at New Orleans. Nothing later from Mexico to confirm the capture of Matamoras by the French.

Another Bridge Across the Mississippi.

CLINTON, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The steamer Itasca, Capt. S. Webb, of the Northwestern Packet Company, will leave here to-morrow (Sunday) morning, for Dubuque, having concluded a series of interesting and satisfactory experiments, under the direction of Patrick, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, testing the Mississippi river at this point by the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company. It may be proper to say that, having been inspected by some of the ablest and most experienced Captains, Pilots and Insurance Agents, known to the navigation of this river, they are pronounced to be a perfect success. The completion of this bridge is conceded by every one to be of vital importance to Chicago. It will be completed by the 1st of January, notwithstanding the intense opposition shown.

FROM SHERIDAN.

Interesting Details of the Great Victory—The rebels Completely routed.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The *World's* account of the snatching of victory from apparent defeat on Wednesday, is as follows. It was dated on the night of the battle:

At 3 p. m. Sheridan having completed his preparations, awakened his army to action, and the enemy from their repose, by an order for a grand advance, left half wheel from left to right, closing in on the enemy. The cavalry previously made a charge which disclosed the position of the enemy and weakened his flanks. The advance was slightly checked in the center at the outset by momentary embarassment of the 3d Division, 6th Corps' which had to pass through a dense wood. It was resumed as soon as this difficulty was overcome. The whole line made an onset on the enemy, which broke their line after a stubborn resistance, and sent them back, our forces firing continually untiring volleys, and aided by every piece of artillery which could be made available in their rear. After our enthusiastic and determined columns pressed the rebels so closely they were unable to make a decisive stand at any point. On through Middletown and beyond, the enemy hurried and the army of Shenandoah pursued. The roar of musketry now had a gleeful, dancing sound, the guns fired shotted salutes of victory. Custar and Merritt charged in on the right and left, doubled up the flanks of the foe, taking prisoners, slashing, killing, driving as they went. The march of the infantry was more majestic, more terrible. The line of the foe swayed and broke. Their columns were completely overthrown and disorganized. They fled along the pike and over fields like sheep.

Custar took a gun in one of his charges, captured from us in the morning, the first gun we had captured during the day. Many more guns were to be ours before nightfall. It was dark when the enemy, forsaking every inch of ground they had won, went across Cedar Run pell-mell, and went flying on towards Strasburg. Two brigades of cavalry, Wells' and Lowell's, pursued, charging at every chance, and increasing the rout before them.

At nightfall our cavalry entered Strasburg while the enemy was still passing through the town and from that time till 8 o'clock, confined themselves, with the assistance of infantry sent afterwards by Gen. Sheridan, to picking up prisoners, and gathering and sending to the rear the artillery, army wagons and ambulances which had been left by the former in their headlong flight. Forty-three guns, including nearly all of those taken from us during the day, have already been captured, and it was said the number will reach fifty. The medical supplies and wagons captured from the 19th corps, were restored; also several of our ambulances and wagons, and 100 or more belonging to the enemy.

The prisoners taken will number nearly 2,000. It has been impossible to provide guards for them as rapidly as they are captured. A large number sent to the rear will probably escape during the night, but all are so tired out with the day's fighting and marching that we shall pick up hundreds along the wayside when morning dawns.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The *Herald's* account of Sheridan's victory, printed this morning, is of a highly interesting character. The following is an account of how Sheridan won the victory after taking command:

About half-past one o'clock Sheridan commenced driving the rebels. The 19th corps' lines were thrown forward, and with their batteries playing briskly on the rebel position, affairs began to assume a more cheerful aspect. The rebels had apparently got hoarse from their efforts in the morning, for their yells at this time were both few and far between. Our lines continually advanced, slowly, it is true, but very surely. The charge which decided the fate of this eventful day was made at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Fifteen minutes before that time, General Getty's division, of the 6th corps, formed in two lines of battle on a piece of open ground on the right of the turnpike. The other divisions of that corps and Gen. Emory's command, the 19th corps, formed in a similar manner. At 4 o'clock the lines commenced to move forward. More than half the distance was traversed, and scarcely a shot was fired, when suddenly the rebel batteries opened with terrific effect on our advancing lines. The spectators held their breath, or asked in hushed and eager whispers whether the troops would meet with the success their bravery merited. But mingling with the roar of artillery and the din of exploding shells was now heard the roll of musketry. The firing was the most constant and rapid which has ever been heard in the valley, and was never equalled on this continent, except at the battle of the Wilderness. Our lines slightly wavered under the withering fire of the rebel batteries, but they did not give way or fall back. When but a short distance from the rebel lines the last grand rush was made. Our men were inside their lines, and the day was won. Without any regard to the order of their going, the rebels fled through the streets of Middletown, leaving their guns in our hands and many small arms and several stands of colors. General Sheridan, with his usual promptitude, ordered the pursuit to be kept up. Our cavalry was at once ordered forward, and the rebels continued their flight over Cedar Creek, *en route* for Strasburg, which place they also left in their rear shortly after sunset. During the latter part of the day, the rebel General Remseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the rebel General Lahr, commanding a brigade in Kershaw's division, is also reported killed, and his body in our hands.

The substantial fruits of this victory are now to be seen in the shape of forty-three pieces of artillery and a large number of wagons and ambulances.

General Custar has just sent in word that the prisoners he has captured are being constantly increased, and that assistance will be needed to guard them.

General Sheridan has kept his word, and re-established his headquarters in the place they occupied this morning. The different corps have also gone back to their old camping grounds. Our wounded have been sent to Newton and Winchester, where everything is being done for their comfort.

Of course at this time no estimate can be made of the losses on either side, and the country between here and Winchester is filled with stragglers, who will doubtless return to their commands in a few days, which will reduce our, at this time, apparently great losses.

The rebels are being followed up with the greatest vigor, and our advance will doubtless be somewhere in the vicinity of Woodstock before morning. This has been the most complete and crushing defeat General Sheridan has inflicted on the old man Early, and it is extremely problematical whether the latter will again endeavor to dispute with him the possession of the valley.

Captain Beers, General Crook's Adjutant General, was killed early in the day. Major Hart, Inspector General on the staff of Gen. Grover, was severely wounded during the early part of the day while endeavoring to save some artillery. Captain Daniel C. Knowlton, 114th New York, was killed; Major Jones, 6th New York, mortally wounded early in the day.

Since writing the above, I learn that Custar has captured several more pieces of artillery from the retreating rebels.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.

The steamer Dime, W. H. Caffery, master, laden with private freight, from Louisville to Nashville, was sunk on the falls this morning. The boat is a total loss. Most of the freight will be saved.

A suit was yesterday brought in the United States District Court against Adams' Express and the American Express Companies, for a failure to stamp papers issued by them—against former company, one hundred and fifty six thousand dollars; and against the later, twenty thousand and six hundred dollars.

Captain Mc Nairs' rebel thieves captured the steamer Cottage, Captain Dickens, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th instant.

From Grant's Army.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct. 23.—A special correspondent from Grant's army states that the announcement of Sheridan's victory caused great rejoicing, and shotted salutes from all the batteries along the lines conveyed the intelligence to the rebels in their works.

Gen. Butler has relieved from labor in the Dutch Gap canal the rebel prisoners whom he had placed there in retaliation for captured colored soldiers of our army being put to work on the rebel fortifications, Gen. Lee having agreed to release the latter from this occupation and treat them as prisoners of war.

It is stated that on the special recommendation of Gen. Grant, Gen. Hunter is to succeed the late Gen. Birney in command of the 18th corps.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 23.—The mail boat from City Point to-day brings no news of consequence.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.—A special to the *Commercial* from Washington, 22d, says the mail boat from City Point reports all quiet yesterday, but that the enemy was engaged in strengthening their fortifications on the north side of the James.

Sixteen rebel prisoners came up, many of whom took the oath of allegiance. One rebel officer gave himself up because the Southerners have not men or money enough to hold out much longer.

Gold has been quite firm to-day, probably owing to purchases to meet the export demand for to-day's steamers. The range has been from 209½ to 211¾.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM MISSOURI—A GLORIOUS VICTORY OVER PRICE.

His Army in Full Retreat—Our Forces in Pursuit.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Papers of Friday—The War in Georgia.

Our New York Midnight Dispatches—Highly Important News Summary.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

Total Rout of Price—His Force in Full Retreat South—Full Details of the Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23d, 5 p. m.—A glorious day for Kansas and Missouri. Kansas has been relieved from martial law. A general battle has been fought, and a great victory achieved. Price's whole army is routed, and retreating rapidly South. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit, together with Pleasanton's force, numbering 15,000 men. The enemy may strike for Fort Scott, but they will be too closely followed to do much damage.

The battle begun early this morning. The volunteers are hotly engaged, and Colonels Jennison and Moonlight done some splendid fighting, but the situation at evening looked precarious for us. Price had occupied the line of the Big Blue.

Gen. Pleasanton closed the ball on Saturday night at Independence, by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City on the Westport road. Skirmishing continued for several hours, when the whole force advanced. Heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed his line a mile and a half from his position. An artillery engagement ensued. The infantry slowly advancing, fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Gen. Pleasanton then came in on our left. A grand charge followed, resulting in a total rout of the enemy.

When our informant left the front the pursuit was being vigorously made by our whole cavalry force, the infantry following, Gen. Blunt commanding the volunteer force on the left, and Gen. Dietzler the center and right. It was composed of the Kansas State militia. The militia covered themselves with glory; not a man faltered. The 2d Colorado, Col. Ford commanding, was in the thickest of the fight, and made several brilliant charges. Cols. Jennison and Hoyt, of the 15th and 16th Kansas, were also conspicuous on the field, and displayed the utmost valor. Gen. Dietzler, Gov. Carney and Gen. Curtis were constantly with the advance.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—The fight yesterday, between Little Blue and Independence, was a gallant affair. We fought Price's entire army for five hours.

Lane's colored battery silenced the guns of the rebel batteries.

Col. Hoyt made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the 5th Kansas, Colonels Ford, Moonlight and Jennison, all behaved with the utmost gallantry.

The 2d Colorado lost sixty in killed and wounded. Major Smith of that regiment, who was in command was killed. Our loss was over 400.

The notorious guerilla Todd, of Price's large force, was killed. Fagan, Shelby, Marmaduke, Clark, McCray, and several other Brigadiers, are with Price. He has both Arkansas and Missouri troops, mostly veterans.

We evacuated Independence, falling back to Big Blue, this morning. We held the line of Little Blue.

Gens. Curtis, Blunt and Dietzler were all on the ground early this morning.

About 10 o'clock, Jennison was attacked at Byron's Ford, by a heavy column. He had the 15th Kansas and several guns.

About two p. m. the enemy forced the ford, and Jennison fell back towards West Port and Chateline. Moonlight went to his aid. Both commands were separated from the main force. A portion of the State militia fought near McMorris Mills, but were compelled to retreat, falling back to Shawneetown. The main body of the militia moved to Kansas City, where headquarters now are. They occupy the entrenchments, and are in good spirits.

Gens. Jennison and Moonlight and Major Hunt, with Gen. Curtis' body-guard, fought the enemy until some time after dark, driving him a distance of over four miles over an open prairie. The affair was very brilliant. Our loss is inconsiderable. That of the rebels 200. We captured 150 stand of arms.

The fight was brilliant, and our officers and men behaved most manfully. We captured the rebel Capt. Van Valkenburg, brother of the New York Ex-Congressman of that name, at the Blue.

Price's main column has crossed at Byron's Ford.

Jennison and Moonlight are on the State line. Price is at Major's farm.

He is moving in haste in three columns. At sun-down a message was received from Gen Pleasanton, that he was pressing Price with 20,000 men, and had fought them yesterday, and drove them from Independence, and was pressing them heavily. Price was heading for Kansas. He may cross the line in his retreat. We move to attack him soon, and shall do our best. Our rear had a sharp skirmish at the Blue Crossing, on the Old Road, and killed one.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 23.

It was Fagan's division which had the fight with Blunt on the Little Blue yesterday. Blunt's object was to detain the rebels as long as possible, and he succeeded with a small force in keeping them employed nearly all day, when they got a position to flank him. He retreated to the Big Blue, where Gen. Deitzler, with several thousand Kansas militia, and Gen. Curtis with a large force of veterans from the plains, are in strong position. Rosecrans and A. J. Smith were near Lexington yesterday, where Price was hurrying forward men to support Fagan.

There is a prospect that General Clark's forces North of the Missouri river, will be permanently cut off from Price.

The Pacific road is being rapidly repaired and will be open to the Osage next week. Passengers and troops now go by rail to Hermann, and thence fifty miles by steamboat to Jefferson City. Six men of Major Wilson's command, who were captured with him at Pilot Knob, arrived here yesterday. After their capture the prisoners were turned over, not to the guerilla Sam Reeves, as has been stated, but to Gen. John B. Clark. They were carried along by him in his march to Jefferson City and Booneville and towards Glasgow, near where Maj. Wilson's six companions managed to make their escape. They traveled through the country and succeeded in reaching St. Charles on Thursday, from there making their way to Benton Barracks. Maj. Wilson was alive and well when they left, and probably is alive still. The telegraph works through to St. Joseph direct. It is believed the rebels have tapped it, and consequently official connections to Kansas City are sent via Chicago, Davenport, Omaha and St. Joseph.

Leavenworth papers of the 20th furnish the following: Gen. Blunt with 2,000 cavalry and howitzers entered Lexington on Tuesday. On Wednesday Price attacked him with overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove him from the city. Blunt fell back to Little Blue River, fighting desperately, and retarding the advance of the enemy.

On Thursday and Friday skirmishing continued between the Little and Big Blue. Yesterday something of an engagement occurred between the main forces of Price and Curtis, but the locality of the battle is not known, nor has anything been received at headquarters here since Curtis' dispatch of last night. Blunt lost about fifty men in the fight of Wednesday. General Pleasanton is believed to be co-operating with Curtis and Rosecrans, and General A. J. Smith is near by.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Press of Friday 21st on the Georgia Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 23.

Files of Southern papers have been received to Friday last. They are mainly occupied with news from the armies in Georgia.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, reviewing affairs in Northern Georgia says that the campaign in that State has become intensely absorbing. Gen. Hood's movements are regarded with much solicitude. This movement places Hood in Sherman's rear, cutting off the supplies of the latter without sacrificing those of the former.

The view taken by the *Sentinel* is both cheering and exceedingly favorable to our cause. Hood's sagacious plan has placed his adversary in extreme danger and embarrassment, from which it seems impossible for him to extricate himself without large loss. Hood will not drive but draw Sherman out of Georgia, and thus force him to follow him up the Tennessee, perhaps to Kentucky.

Regarding the same subject the *Examiner* thinks that the campaign in Georgia must result in the destruction or capture of Sherman's whole force, and should the expectation of the whole Confederacy be fulfilled, the entire Yankee army must be destroyed or captured. Instead of the result being that Sherman has taken Atlanta, we must make Atlanta take him.

The Montgomery *Appeal* speculates thus: The Federal commander is endeavoring to work out the salvation of his army, and save Atlanta very vigorously. He knows he cannot delay making connection to the rear very long. That he has such knowledge of Gen. Hood's purposes before the late campaign on our part was commenced as to cause him to send two corps north of Chattachoochee, and that these were found strongly posted on the railroad from Vining's to Marietta by our advance, as has been heretofore stated in these columns. These left Atlanta two weeks since, or a day or two before our advance commenced or about the same time, as prisoners taken report the 15th, 16th, and 17th army corps were concentrated north of East Point, and on the 2d inst they crossed the Chattahoochee at Sandtown and the ferries above. Ere this, then, Sherman has united the columns with which he intends to operate against Hood That quick work, and battle at any hour may be looked for, we believe, because we think the enemy is necessitated to get rid of our army. They cannot rest at Atlanta. They must fight and that quickly, and fortunately this time they can only get battle at such a point as Gen. Hood may select. They must be the attacking party. Their force may be probably numerically a few thousand stronger than ours, but if Gen. Hood acts wisely in chosing a position, this difference will vanish unless we have been greatly deceived as to the strength and spirit of the Army of the Tennessee. We have no fears as to the result.

The correspondent of the Montgomery *Appeal* says: We wait events at Marietta with deep anxiety. The Yankees in East Tennessee will come down on Hood's rear, Forrest will come in their rear, Rosecrans will come in his rear, and Breckinridge will come in the rear of Rosecrans, and a precious hatch-patch we will have of it. A spoon will be made or the broth will be spoiled.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: Our Government must not admit Butler's conduct as an act of retaliation, as it will be on our part when we put an equal number of Yankees at hard labor at the most exposed parts of our own works. Should the Government admit Butler's outrage as an act of retaliation, it is to give up all ground of argument and recognizing slaves as men.

General Orders, No. 82, issued from the Adjutant and Inspector Generals' office, dated Richmond, October 20, and published in the *Enquirer*, directs the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to take measures without delay to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, including contractors and their employees. All officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., must turn over to the nearest recruiting officers a list of names. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its receipt. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau is ordered to do the same thing in his department.

The *Whig* says: Our markets continue to be well supplied with butchers' meat and all kinds of vegetables. Prices are inconveniently high for poor folks, but this must be expected so long as the necessaries of life are impressed on their way to market by the government agents who are too precious lazy to go through the country in search of supplies. Half the troubles in feeding the army and nearly all of the troubles of the people are due to the existence of pestiferous commissaries.

We ought never to have had commissaries. If in their stead the Government had depended upon contracts with individual suppliers, the troops there would always have had plenty, and there would not now be a prospect of famine. Contractors would raise and supply produce to the Government. Commissary is another name for impressment, violence and waste.

The Petersburg *Express* says there are no signs as yet of preparation on part of the enemy to go into winter quarters. Grant has been well informed through deserters and scouts. He knows that he has no abiding place near Petersburg, and that he will have to hibernate in a more northern or eastern quarter.

It is stated that the Yankee prisoners now in Charleston will be removed.

Richmond papers contain an order of Gen. Cooper's authorizing commanders of reserve corps to forward to Camp Instruction all persons holding certificates of disability who may be fit for temporary service.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says the visit of President Davis to the Southwest seems to have stirred up much enthusiasm to replenish the ranks of Hood's army by the return of many stragglers.

The Raleigh *Confederate* publishes an earnest call for men.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: Hoods line of supplies is via the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad from Selma to the Blue Mountains, by merely shifting his base.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1864.

THE VERMONT RAID.

Gen. John A. Dix is here to day, in conference with the authorities on questions arising out of the late rebel raid from Canada into Vermont. He returned this evening.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

There is a report at Harper's Ferry that Sheridan's captures of cannon amount to nineteen more than he first reported. Private Crocker, of the 6th Michigan, took the flag of the 18th Georgia, and private Hough, of the 8th Indiana, took a flag from a North Carolina regiment in Sheridan's last fight there with the rebels. Eight other flags have been turned over to the War Department by the captors. One North Carolina flag bore this inscription: "On to victory!" presented by Mrs. W. F. Sutherland.

THE DRAFT.

Col. Stanley Matthews and Collector Carson, the committee for Cincinnati, sent on to confer with Gen. Fry, in respect to the supplementary draft in progress in Hamilton county, arrived on Saturday, and have accomplished their mission with the following results, which, as indicative of the policy of the department, will be of interest throughout the West:

First—The supplementary draft will not be suspended, the Provost Marshal General having no discretion to do so, the law being imperative.

Second—The deficiencies under calls prior to that of July 18, 1864, being for 500 men in the Second District, and 492 men in the First District, so far as they have not yet been filled, are ordered to be set aside. So far as the present draft is concerned the question of final credits to be settled here.

Third—Under the supplementary drafts it will not be required to report within ten days from the day of draft, that time being allowed for District Provost Marshals to assist deserters from the primary districts, and for citizens to procure the necessary number of recruits.

If the quota under the call of July 18 is filled by voluntary enlistments by November 5d then the men drafted will be discharged. The effect of this arrangement is to let the First District in question out of the draft entirely, and to reduce the quota of the Second from 1,10[illegible] to 704, to give ample time by volunteering and hunting up deserters to raise this number, and to save the country half a million dollars in bounties. The committee are greatly gratified at their reception by Provost Marshal General Fry, who has done everything in his power to further their objects.

THE PENDLETON LETTER.

As an interesting marginal note upon Mr. Pendleton's long looked for letter denying his political position, it may be stated that he left Cincinnati as quietly and as unostentatiously as possible on Thursday night last, accompanied by Washington McLean, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, both travelling as far as possible *in cognito*, and they arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. What connection this important visit may have with undeveloped schemes of Democratic managers is a question as yet wholly in the hands of the *quid nuncs*.

ONLY A RUMOR.

A fearful rumor circulated among western people on Saturday evening, that a part of the bloody price we had to pay for Sheridan's last victory was the death of Col. R. B. Hughes, just elected to Congress from Alex. Long's district, in Cincinnati. There are good grounds, however, for wholly discrediting the report. The Democrats are making violent efforts to manufacture political capital out of the fact that a small part of one of their banners, hanging across the avenue, was fired by the torches of the Lincoln procession the other evening. They had themselves given all manner of provocation, not only by attempting to insult members of the procession, but by throwing stones. Nevertheless, the firing of the names of their candidates on their flag, is greatly regretted, and the Lincoln Club are about to replace the flag.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The amount of subscriptions to the 7.30 loan for the week ending Oct. 22, was $3,337,650.

FROM OHIO.

Summing up of the Late Result—The Buckeyes True to the Union and Old Abe.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The returns of the late election, being with few exceptions the official figures, make the Union majority on the home vote 26,603, an increase of over 31,000 on the vote of 1862. The falling off from Brough's home majority last year will be some 23,000, which is partially explained by the fact that the Western Reserve and other strong Union sections, polled only three-fourths their usual strength, while in addition to this an official estimate shows that within the past year 37,115 voters have entered the army from Ohio, fully three-fourths of whom support the Union ticket.

The soldiers will put up the majority at least to 75,000. There will be a much heavier vote in November, and Lincoln's majority on the home vote will probably reach 50,000.

There is no doubt of Ashley's election in the Toledo district. The majority against him is only 900, which will be wiped out, with several hundred to spare, by the soldiers' vote. As far as heard from, the bluecoats have supported him, as well as the other Union candidates, notwithstanding that his opponent is Col. Rice, of the 57th Ohio, a man who swallows the Quaker Chieftain, but denounces the Quaker platform, approved by the aforesaid illustrious Peace General. His election was advocated by the Toledo *Blade*, and other Union influences were exerted in his behalf.

The soldiers will fix up Delano in the 13th, and Bingham in the 16th district. The 5th and 12th districts are, however, so deeply buried in the filth of Copperheadism, that they are beyond the resurrecting influence of the army vote. The other districts are all right on the home vote.

An officer just from Sherman's army reports that with but one or two exceptions the Ohio regiments there succeeded in voting, but they were compelled to do so while on the march, using ambulances for the polls. The rebels understood what was going on, for they made attack after attack with McClellan for their war cry, but they were gallantly repulsed each time, by the men who knew how to fight them at the front with bullets, while they were fighting their brethren and sympathisers at home with ballots.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Sunday, October 23.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Herald's* 5th corps special says, some new batteries of the enemy were unmasked this morning, in front of the 1st division The army is quiet, but not idle.

The *Herald's* City Point special says, the military situation remains unchanged throughout the entire forty miles which the entrenched front extended. Strategic moves can alone change the relative position, and to this end are all anxiously looking.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundreds special says, from thirty-five to fifty deserters come into Butler's camp daily.

The *Herald's* Washington special says, it is said that upon the special recommendation of Gen. Grant, Major Gen. Hunter is to be assigned to the command of the 10th army corps, made vacant by the death of Birney.

The *Times'* special says: Gen. Lee has officially notified Gen. Butler that negro soldiers recently placed in fortifications have been taken from work and sent back to Richmond to be treated as prisoners of war. Gen. Butler at once released rebel prisoner from further labor upon the canal. After being relieved, one-forth of them took the oath.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

Canadian papers received here, unite in condemning the St. Albans robbers. They call on the Canadian Government to suppress all violations of the right of asylum.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says the cotton crop is a failure. Planters are getting about one-tenth of a bale per acre. An assessment of a quarter of a million dollars for the relief of the poor, is being made upon all subscribers to the New Orleans rebel fund.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* says the bombardment is steadily going on. One hundred and ten shots were fired at the city, on Wednesday.

The enemy seems to have almost abandoned operations against Sumter, only three shots having been fired at the fort since our last.

New Advertisements.

TWO LADIES FROM MASSACHUSETTS, successful teachers, wish situations in the West. Latin, French and Gymnastics taught. [illegible] references given and expected. Address "Bay State," Tribune office.

REMOVAL.—Isaac R. Diller's Real Estate Office is removed to Fullerton Block, Dearborn st., Near Washington street, Room No. 5, second floor.

EXCELSIOR ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Association are requested to meet at Parlor No. 1 Tremont House, ON MONDAY EVENING, At half past seven o'clock. "Final Meeting." By order JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE—The Howe Sewing Machine Office having been discontinued in this city for the present, users of these machines can obtain needles and findings for the same at the COX & GIBBS Sewing Machine Office, 120 Lake st. J. O. BRYANT & CO., Former Agents H. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS 134th ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. [illegible] of this Regiment will report to their Company Commanders on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to turn over all government property which they may have in their possession. By order Jas. C. Bigelow, Lieut. Col. Commanding. C. E. DICKINSON, First Lieut. and Act. Adjt.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, HOMINY, WHITE MEAL. LA BAR & BORTREE, 276 South Water Street.

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 118 South Clark street. J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss is unlike and superior to all others in use, in the following respects: [illegible]

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY E. B. MYERS, No. 111 Lake street, REPORTS OF CASES AT LAW AND IN CHANCERY, Argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Illinois, by NORMAN L. FREEMAN, Counsellor at Law. Vol. 31. [illegible]

BONNEY ON RAILWAY CARRIERS. [illegible] PRICE $3.00. E. B. MYERS, Publisher, 111 Lake st.

New Advertisements.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this, J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 107 & 109 Lake street, Chicago.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 130 Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. ROSS & FOSTER, 103 Lake street, (New Store.)

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BLACK DERBY HATS, Just received per Express, at T. W. TAYLOR'S, 164 Randolph street.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19th, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. [illegible] By order Brig. Gen'l John Cook. GEO. W. CANTER, Capt. & A. A. A. Gen'l.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, Oct. 24th, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House 86 Michigan avenue, We shall sell without reserve, for cash, the entire Furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

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Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By H. T. CRANE & BRO., 16 WEST LAKE STREET.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

JEFFERSON ON "ARBITRARY ARRESTS."

It is a long time since we have quoted anything from Thomas Jefferson with the expectation that any confirmed Copperhead would give heed to it. Mr. Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic party. During the better part of half a century he was their oracle. Until the seed sown by John C. Calhoun had ripened into the present rebellion, Mr. Jefferson was quoted by the Democracy of the North as their ascended prophet. His writings furnished innumerable texts for their political belief, and though, of late years, his sublime declaration that "all men are created equal," has stuck in some of their throats, his general teachings have been nominally, if not actually, their guide. Now all is changed. Jefferson is classed with the heretics. His words are tabooed. His memory is insulted, and nearly all the distinctive features of the faith which he transmitted to a great and dominant party are erased from their creed.

Mr. Jefferson justified "arbitrary arrests." In presenting the following decisive opinion which he uttered in the seclusion of his study, years after the event to which he referred, we apprehend that we are doing Gen. McClellan a kindness, and it is in this view that we are led to hope that some of his followers may give it their candid attention. We quote from Mr. Jefferson's letter addressed to Mr. Colvin in 1810:

"Under these circumstances, was he (General Wilkinson) justified in seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; *one of the guilty and their accomplices; the other that of all honest men.* In sending them to the seat of Government when the written law gave them a trial by jury? The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of juries, an hourly expectation of the enemy, the salvation of the city and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its center had the conspiracy succeeded; *all these constituted a law of necessity and self-preservation, and rendered the salus populi supreme over the written law.*"—*Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. 4, p 149.*

The case under consideration had reference to Burr's conspiracy, and the arrest of two of his accomplices by the Federal officer in command at New Orleans. It did not differ materially from Gen. McClellan's arrest of the Maryland Legislature, Gen. Burnside's arrest of Vallandigham, or Gen. Hovey's arrest of Dodd. Mr. Jefferson's letter was written after Burr and his allies had been tried and acquitted. His opinions were not modified by the result of judicial proceedings, nor by the lapse of years. Nor has public opinion been modified. That Burr was guilty, that his conspiracy was nipped in the bud by "arbitrary arrests," and that those arbitrary arrests were justifiable, was the settled conviction of his contemporaries, and is the equally settled conviction of their posterity. If further Democratic precedents are needed, the "arbitrary arrest," first of Louiallier, and subsequently of Judge Hall, by Gen. Jackson, and the celebrated defense of those acts by Judge Douglas, are familiar to all. We recommend every Democrat to paste these facts in his hat, and have them duly placarded at the polls on election day. If they do not revive any dim recollections of the days when Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas were accounted good Democrats, they may serve to defend Gen. McClellan against the accusations of his own platform, and that will be something!

McCLELLAN AND SHERIDAN.

The Copperheads have compared McClellan with Pericles and Napoleon. Will not some of them favor us with the antithesis between McClellan and Sheridan? Sheridan, after a necessary absence to consult at Washington with his General-in-Chief, returns to find his army in the crisis of a defeat, which by his presence and energy, he transforms into a victory. McClellan, during the "seven days," always absent during the battles, returns after they are over, to find that his Generals have won a victory which by his presence and order to retreat he converts into a defeat. McClellan rides away from a battle field to the sound of the enemy's cannon, puts out to a gunboat out of range of the enemy's fire, smokes his cigar, without receiving any information, or giving an order till the victory is won, and then goes on shore and orders a retreat. Sheridan dashes on with beating heart and furious speed to the battle field, rides cap in hand along the perilous front, shouting words of thrilling cheer to his wearied soldiers and in an hour infuses into their shattered line and discouraged hearts the energy to make an irresistible and victorious charge, sweeping their lately triumphant force like chaff before the wind recovering thrice their loss in guns and prisoners and prepared at nightfall to resume the chase next morning. McClellan is not among the number from whom Grant would select a General for any command whatever. Sheridan on the contrary he styles "one of the greatest Generals." The Copperheads would do their candidate more honor by claiming that he could fight like Sheridan than by proving that he could talk like Pericles.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION EXPOSURE.

The recent Democratic National Convention held at Cincinnati though less respectable in numbers than that which met at Chicago, made up for its relative deficiency by that species of honesty, which consists in the unblushing confession of scoundrelism without feigning virtue. The Chicago Convention meant just what the Cincinnati Convention said, but dared not say it. What the Chicago Convention *did* by its nominations the Cincinnati Convention has not attempted to undo. While the latter declares the war for the Union to be WHOLLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL and digs up the Kentucky resolution of 1798 justifying secession, and thus frankly declares that we have no rights in the premises but to let the seceded States go; they are quite contented to run McClellan and Pendleton, and adjourn without making any other nomination. McClellan has thus three platforms, the Chicago, his letter of acceptance and the Cincinnati, upon all of which he is running at the same time. The Chicago platform says "Stop fighting." The letter of acceptance adds "begin fighting again" after the McClellan maxim that

He that fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day.

And now the Cincinnati platform blurts out honestly what the other two really mean, viz: That we must give up the Union now; that the rebellion is constitutional, and the Government is unconstitutional; Jeff. Davis is right and Mr. Lincoln is a rebel and usurper; slavery is divine and the payment of wages for labor is a barbarous practice. We have said they were honest. To prove our assertion we cite the following clause of their platform:

"HALF TRUTHS AND NARROW ISSUES HAVE BEEN THE BANE OF DEMOCRACY FOR MANY YEARS, AND THEY HAVE SO CONTRACTED THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF DEMOCRATS THAT ALL SENSE OF JUSTICE AND ALL KNOWLEDGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW WHICH SAT THERE SO LONG ENTHRONED HAVE DEPARTED, AND LEFT US AN EASY PREY * * * TO THE CORRUPT MANAGERS OF OUR OWN PARTY IN STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS."

Now, "half truths" is a mild name for "lies." Narrow issues is another term for questions which have nothing to do with the main point. "Bane" in Democracy means that the Democracy has been poisoned. "Contraction of the minds and hearts" of Democrats means that they are full of ignorance and prejudice. The departure of all sense of justice signifies that they "don't know right from wrong, nor care which is either."

The terms "absence of all knowledge of constitutional law" intend to convey the idea that they fail to perceive whether Jeff Davis or Abraham Lincoln is at the head of the Government; and that the "Democrats" are "left an easy prey to their own corrupt managers in State and National conventions," doth signify that August Belmont has bought up the whole Democratic road and is running it on private account for the benefit of his "Confederate bonds," with McClellan as Chief Engineer. In plain Saxon, therefore, the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati says that the entire party has been poisoned with lies which have nothing to do with the real questions at issue, for so many years and are so full of ignorance and prejudice that they don't know right from wrong, nor care which is either; that they fail to perceive any distinction between Davis and Mr. Lincoln, and that Belmont has bought them up body, soul and breeches. If Democratic National Conventions receive that such is the fact we do not see that we are called on to deny it. The world will acquiesce in the propriety, not to say necessity, of their conclusion to vote for McClellan and Pendleton, since such are their "principles" and character.

JACKSON vs. VALLANDIGHAM DEMOCRACY.

There is a secret order of sworn traitors within the "Democratic" party, called the "Order of American Knights," numbering half a million of men. At the head of this treasonable organization is Clement L. Vallandigham, who was elected by the "Castles" as their "Supreme Chief" and "Grand Commander." This same Vallandigham was a delegate to the "Democratic" National Convention held in this city; he was the great man of the Convention. He was chairman of the Platform Committee; he drafted the distinctive peace platform which was unanimous[illegible] and is now the [illegible] party, and binding on every man who intends to vote that ticket.

Every man of the 500,000 "Knights" who are sworn to help Jeff. Davis to destroy the Union and secure the independence of the Confederates, calls himself a "Democrat." From the "Supreme Commander," Vallandigham, down to the lowest "Knight," they are all loud-mouthed "Democrats."

We submit that it is high time for the patriotic and honest men remaining in that party to come out of it, and separate themselves from an organization which has become a tender to Jeff. Davis and an ally of Treason against Free Government. The Democratic party headed by Gen. Jackson was no more like the "Democratic" party at the head of which is Vallandigham, than the saints in Paradise are like the evil spirits of the nethermost regions.

Vallandigham the successor of Gen. Jackson, as the head of the Democratic party! What a fall was there, my countrymen! Democrats, you who still cherish a little affection for the old party flag, come out of that foul and rotten organization and join the Union hosts, where you will find such "Democrats" as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Butler, Logan, Dix, Hancock, Burnside, Hooker, and where you would also find Jackson and Douglass if they were in the land of the living. Come over to the side of your country, and keep step to the music of the Union.

One Day to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The citizens of Lee county, in this State, hold a grand Potato Convention at Dixon on Thursday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of gathering vegetables of every kind which each individual of the County feels disposed to give to the hospitals of our sick and wounded soldiers. It is under the direction of the ladies of the County, and is expected to be a grand affair. Hon. E. B. Washburne, Dr. T. M. Eddy, Col. Shaffer, and Mrs. Hoge have promised to be in attendance and address the people on this occasion. Hon. John Wentworth and other eminent speakers have been invited, and are expected to attend. Now that an abundant yield of the products of the country are gathered, it were meet and proper that the people should come together with their offerings to the brave soldiers who have stood between them and a foe that would ruin and desolate our country—the soldier who devotes his time, (and life, mayhap,) through storm and danger, is entitled to this, and a generous people will gladly respond to the call. That man who can enjoy his plenty by the quiet fireside, as the Fall storms whistle without, and not give a thought, and a resolve to aid the soldier in his watch by night, or his still greater trial in the hospitals, is unworthy a free country. Let the men, women and children of Lee county remember the soldier on Thursday, and not fail to be at Dixon, with their potatoes, onions, cabbages, turnips, &c., &c.

Contested Election in Indiana.

In the Senatorial District in Indiana, composed of the counties of Jennings and Jackson, James H. Vawter, O. A. K., is elected over Colonel K. Brown, Union, according to the tally sheet, by a majority of two. An investigation into the matter leads to the revelation of the fact that gross frauds have been perpetrated. In several cases the tickets were written *Trutter*, and counted for Vawter. One ticket was written *Trattin*, one *Vator*, one *Tratton*, and another entirely unintelligible, and were counted for the Copperhead candidate. In one precinct, where the tally sheet showed more votes than registered names, the top tickets, which proved to be for Morton, were taken off to make the polls tally even with the register. In addition to the above, which are certainly good grounds for a contested seat, there were bogus tickets cast, which shows the animus of the O. A. K. party in this District. It is to be hoped that these fraudulent efforts to defeat an honorable and capable man will fail of success.

☞ What Alexander H. Stephens, the now rebel Vice President, said to the Georgia Legislature, in 1861, is all that is needed to answer the Copperhead charge that the North began the war:

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity, and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.

"What right has the North assailed? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one single act or wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer."

☞ Honor to the patriot of whom a Pennsylvania correspondent thus writes:

"A thrilling incident occurred during the voting in the 18th Ward to-day. An old man over seventy years of age [illegible] to the window, leaning [illegible]. A Copperhead vote-distributor approached him, and thrusting a ticket in his face said, 'Here is an old Jackson Democrat who always votes a straight ticket.' The old man opened the ballot and held it with trembling fingers, until he had read one or two of the names, flung it from him, and in a voice husky with emotion exclaimed: 'I despise you more than I hate the Rebs who sent his bullet through my dead son's heart! Do you expect me to dishonor my poor boy's memory, and vote for men who charge American soldiers, fighting for their country, with being hirelings and murderers?' The Union ticket was given him, and room was reverently made for the true-hearted old patriot by the hushed and admiring knot around the window."

That neither the soldiers nor the soldiers' friends can be cheated into McClellanism, let this true tale attest!

☞ A frightful accident has just taken place at Ulm, from petroleum oil. During a representation at the theater, twenty-four lamps attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and most serious burns were the consequence. One of the ladies was so dreadfully injured that she died in a few hours after.

☞ The Windsor (Canada) papers publish a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office in that town, over eight hundred in number, nearly as many as the entire population of the village. These are almost all letters to skedaddlers from their friends in the States, chiefly Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. They serve as a measure of the Copperhead cowardice in those States which abandons a country and flies from its defense. They serve, also, as a measure of the increase of the Democratic vote in the West in November—a bootless attack in the rear upon Grant's, Sherman's, and Sheridan's soldiers.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Vote upon the New Constitution.

[From the Baltimore American, Oct. 19

But few additional returns have been received of the election in this State. The official returns from some of the counties alter the vote in two instances, and we have changed our figures accordingly:

Counties.	Majorities. For.	Majorities. Against.
Allegheny	885	....
Anne Arundel	....	1,001
Baltimore City	7,736	....
Baltimore	132	....
Carroll	....	100
Calvert	....	577
Charles	....	983
Cecil	1	....
Caroline	54	....
Dorchester	....	1,037
Frederick	992	....
Howard	....	130
Hartford	....	488
Kent	....	958
Montgomery	....	940
Prince George's	....	1,144
Queen Anne	....	1,357
Somerset	....	1,550
St. Mary's	....	978
Talbot	....	590
Worcester	....	1,190
Washington	1,456	....
Home Vote	11,346	13,072
SOLDIERS' VOTE.		
First Maryland Light Artillery	87	....
First E. H. Res., 2d detachment	139	....
First Maryland P. H. B.	173	....
Sixth Maryland regiment	175	....
Capt. Brown's command	94	....
3d P. H. B, at Buchanan, estimat'd	250	....
Snow's battery	78	....
Alexander's battery	99	....
First Eastern Shore, 1 detachment	161	....
Cole's cavalry	439	....
Camp Bradford	60	....
First Maryland regiment	215	5
Second Maryland regiment	48	56
Third Maryland regiment	58	5
Fourth Maryland regiment	58	....
Seventh Maryland regiment	215	45
Eighth Maryland regiment	79	18
Purnell Legion	97	23
Total	2,591	158

RECAPITULATION.

Home Majority for Constitution	11,346
Soldiers' Vote	2,591
Total	13,837
Majorities against Constitution	13,072
Majority for the Constitution	765

Much of the soldiers' vote is reported, and the official returns may change the figures somewhat, but not enough, we think, to alter the final result. A considerable proportion of the army vote is yet to be received, and will probably increase the majority for the Constitution.

All for old Abe.

PADUCAH, Ill., Oct. 21st, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Lieut. T. A. Stevens, of Co. C, 145th Ill., encamped at Brighton, Ill., (which company was recruited here,) having heard that his company was claimed here by the Cops as all for Little Mack, took a vote of the company for President, which resulted in 79 for Lincoln, 4 for McClellan, and three no choice, and the Lieutenant incidentally remarks that it is difficult to convince soldiers that "this war has proved a failure," and that "no loyal man can hesitate between Old Abe and the Chicago Platform." Lieut. Stevens was formerly a very strong opponent of Lincoln.

PECKATONICA.

FROM PADUCAH.

Forrest's Movements—Mayfield Evacuated—Intended Attack upon Paducah—The Citizens Arming—Union Meeting.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 19, 1864.

Affairs in this district have become very complicated, and large reinforcements are required to enable our present able commander to rid Western Kentucky of the enemy. Forrest, with a large force, is known to be in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., at which place his furloughed men have orders to rendezvous on the 29th inst. He was driven across the Tennessee river near Tuscumbia in great confusion, leaving a part of his forces on the eastern bank of the river, when they fled in every direction, in order to avoid capture. He had crossed his main body, but in doing so many of his horses were drowned, and before he had completed crossing the boat which he used sunk, drowning most of the men on board, together with their horses. The loss was principally in Col. Bell's command, of Tennessee and Kentucky cavalry.

Those who escaped sought their homes, and a large number have already sought our lines and taken the amnesty oath, being completely cured of their rebellion. Among Forrest's force are the 6th and 18th Texas cavalry, and Willis' battalion. They are finely mounted and well armed. Col. Hatch is close after them, but they have managed to elude him and keep in the section of country between Corinth, Miss., and Jackson, Tenn.

Learning that Forrest intended to invade Kentucky, orders were given, on Saturday, to abandon Mayfield, and that post was accordingly evacuated. This causes no loss to the Government, inasmuch as every dollars' worth of public property was removed; but it was a severe blow to individuals, many of whom lost considerable quantities of goods, etc., which were abandoned in the flight. On Monday, sixteen rebel soldiers rode into the town, and after making a few purchases, returned. Other bands of rebel soldiers were seen in Graves and Ballard counties, on the same day, and as soon as the intelligence was received at headquarters all the cavalry in the district were dispatched in pursuit, with orders to drive the invaders beyond the State line, and not to return until the matter was accomplished.

The invasion is mainly a political movement, intended to operate upon the ensuing Presidential election. Gen. Meredith, with Lucian Anderson, M. C. from this district, and several others of our most influential citizens, commenced a canvass of the district, and with the most flattering prospects of success. In every county visited Union Clubs have been formed and a large majority of the citizens pledged themselves to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. In order to counteract the influence that Gen. Meredith was exciting, Forrest was dispatched into Western Kentucky, and a few days since, in an address to his Kentucky regiments he told them that he intended to redeem their State from Abolition rule and to enable them to "vote right" at the November election. On Wednesday last, at Corinth, Gen. Buford told his Kentuckians that he was determined to "drive the damned Yankees from Kentucky soil, and to have the polls in my own hands on the 8th of November." He also referred to Gen. Meredith's efforts in the Union cause, and said that he, Buford, would upset all his calculations and prevent Abe Lincoln from getting a vote outside of a military post. If force sufficient to drive the scoundrels from the country be furnished, this district will give a large Union majority, notwithstanding the former political status of the people.

Forrest, among other things, told his men that he intended to attack Paducah, and his movements look toward that object. Yesterday morning Gen. Meredith issued a stirring appeal to the citizens to organize for home defence, and, in obedience to this proclamation, in the afternoon a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled in Market House Square, when, after short speeches by the General, Lucien Anderson, Judges Marshall and Bullock, a battalion of four hundred men was enrolled and organized into companies. These companies will be well drilled and equipped, and will form an important auxiliary to our defenses.

Last night the Union Club had a grand demonstration. The torchlight procession was a great success, and excited much attention. Hundreds of ladies were on the streets to witness the proceedings, which were of the most gratifying character. The meeting was addressed by D. T. Linegar, Esq., of Illinois, whose masterly arguments cannot fail having great weight with the people. This county (McCracken) will give a heavy majority for the Union ticket—a worthy example, which I hope every county in the State will emulate.

MASSAC.

Speech of Maj. Gen. Hooker at Springfield.

Maj. Gen. Hooker received a magnificent welcome at Springfield on Thursday evening last and made the following brief but ringing response:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to-night in compliance with instructions from my Government. Whatever is done I shall look to you for it. I hope nothing will be required to be done; but still it is not necessary for me to know whether it will be so or not. My own opinion is that the complexion of everything has changed very much within the past two weeks. [Cheers.] I think that all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. [Tremendous cheering.]

The election early next month will pass off successfully. [Renewed cheers.] The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of this Union and of our authority. It will be in support of your armies in the field, and it will be in support of the honor of the nation. [Applause.] That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. [Long continued applause.] It will be almost a death blow; it will be a staggering blow to the rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them and it will be worse to the Copperheads. [Cheers.]

I would not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity of knowing than I have, that in the next election we will achieve the greatest victory that has been won from the beginning of this rebellion to the present time. It will be a two-edged sword, cutting both ways, North and South. [Cheers.] I state this confidently, believing from those who have much better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in the Union will cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause and cries of "That's so."]

Gentlemen, I am only amazed when I rode through this country—it is twenty years since I have known anything of it—North—I am only amazed that one single individual can be found to take sides against our country in its present crisis. I should say, I did not know to the contrary, that that person was insane. I am amazed that any member of that party in which I have ever belonged, which was the Democratic party. I was great a admirer of that son of yours. I was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and would have followed him everywhere. [Cheers.] and I tell you if he had lived, he would not have recognized as an act of the Democratic party anything which would have been against his country; he would never have recognized any body as a patriot who would take sides against his country in time of war; that was not in the blood of Stephen A Douglas—[Applause.] should be found arrayed against his Government.

Gentlemen, when I came into this hall I felt myself too hoarse to talk, but if I was ten times more so than I am, I could not be insensible to the kind manner in which you have received me among you. I am deeply sensible of it, and wish that I deserved it more. I shall here, as I have everywhere—for I have no desire beyond the success of our cause in this rebellion—I shall, in my present situation, do everything in my power to accomplish what I have been striving to do, and what all your friends in the army have been striving to do in the field. I shall strive to do it here; and I assure you, I shall shrink from no responsibility. I know no fatigue. I know no labor in the discharge of my duty in this matter, and I trust I will know none.

I was early in the rebellion, and I expect to be late in it. [Cheers.] I have seen its birth and its progress, and I intend to be present at its death and burial. [Loud continued applause.]

FROM VERMILLION COUNTY

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DANVILLE, Vermilion County, Oct. 20,
VIA CHAMPAIGN, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Union meeting at Danville yesterday was a triumphant success. The procession was large and beautiful, headed by a brass band, which was followed by one car filled with children beautifully dressed, and another filled with misses dressed in red, white and blue, and waving the glorious banner of the Union. Then came a long procession of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and the yeomanry with their wives and children in wagons.

The procession and the crowd assembled in the grove at 1 o'clock, when Hon. Lawrence Weldon made one of his most eloquent and convincing arguments. The demolition of the bogus Democracy was crushing and perfect. Mr. Bross followed in a speech of nearly two hours, in his usual style.

Lincoln Hall, one of the largest and finest in the State, was densely crowded in the evening. After the music, Miss Belle Scott, in behalf of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, presented a beautiful sword to Col. Chandler, of the 35th Illinois volunteers, in one of the most chaste and eloquent addresses I ever heard a lady make. The reply of Col. Chandler was appropriate and eloquent, and everything connected with this pleasant part of the exercises passed off in the happiest manner.

Mr. Spink, of Paris, followed in a highly logical and eloquent speech, and a short address from Mr. Bross closed a day of most excellent field work for the Union cause.

FROM CHAMPAIGN CO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN CITY, Champaign Co., Ill.,
Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The meeting here to-day has been to us the wonder of the campaign. In spite of the cold and the pelting storm, long processions of people, headed by bands of music, came in from several of the surrounding towns, and were greeted by shouts of welcome from the people. After parading through the streets of Champaign and Urbana, the crowd filled the large Court House, while hundreds, and probably thousands were compelled to take refuge beside some friendly fireside.

The address to the people was made by Wm Bross. It was often interrupted with rounds of the most hearty applause. The meeting adjourned with cheer upon cheer for the Union cause, and the candidates who represent it. Look out for a rouser from old Champaign on the 8th of November next.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

A Copperhead Fizzle—Tom Hoyne, Solus.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK ISLAND, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Jim. Allen mass meeting here to-day was one grand fizzle. The whole crowd did not exceed 2,500 persons. The attendance was far less than that of the Robinson meeting three weeks ago. That meeting was such a complete failure, that the Copperheads on this occasion have spent their whole time for the past three weeks, chartered steamboats and cars to bring together, free, a crowd, and spent money without stint, to make this a success, and if possible, to beat the great Union meeting which came off in this city on the 13th inst., but they have been disappointed in their endeavors, and they are now eating humble pie.

The gentle rain yesterday laid the dust, and this day has been one of the finest of the season. Not a cloud was to be seen, and the air was as balmy as in summer; so they have no excuse for the failure, except that the people are not with them. The loyal masses are aroused, and their cry is "down with the traitors." Rock Island is good for 500 majority for the Union on the 8th of November. A large number of persons in the procession wore white scarfs and white rosettes, labeled "Peace." A large number of ladies wore a white feather.

The time for speaking has arrived, and Jim Allen has failed to appear. Tom Hoyne, of your city, is the only speaker.

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

An Imposing Union Meeting—General Hooker and Gov. Yates Before the People.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

A very large audience greeted Gov. Yates and Major General Hooker to-day in this beautiful city. Not less than 10,000 of the citizens of Morgan and the adjoining counties were present, and in the matter of flags and banners, and music, and processions, they were fully equal to the most imposing demonstrations so far held in the State. A pleasing feature of the procession was the presence of over a hundred wagons filled with wood and provisions for the families of the soldiers. General Hooker was received with military honors so far as they could be rendered with the small force at command.

The audience assembled in the Court House square at an early hour, and loudly called for Hooker. The President of the day introduced that gallant officer, and there went up from that vast multitude cheer upon cheer, until the very Heavens became musical with applause. He spoke briefly as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not here to speak to you; I am here to meet this vast assemblage under an invitation from your noble Governor, but in feeling and in sympathy I participate in your celebration. I came into your State a few days ago and every step I have taken in it has filled me with amazement. I have been curious to see more. I have desired to see you on an occasion like the present. I have wanted to know how you felt in regard to the war and how you were going to act in November next. I wanted to know whether you were going to stand up for the soldiers in the field or whether you were going to abandon them. I wanted to know whether you are going to fight it out (cries of "yes, yes,") and preserve our honor and our country or whether you are going to give it up. [Cheers, and cries of "Never"] I knew it. I knew it before I came here. I knew from the conduct of your soldiers in the field, that they had a power behind them—a power greater than they presented in the field. [Loud cheers.] I knew they were the representatives of a noble and patriotic people. I know full well, from the vast number here, how you are going to vote and how you are going to act. I know that in the great Northwest you are going to stand by your country. You do not know, you cannot tell how thankful I am to find you in this condition. There is nothing so gratifying to the men who are fighting your battles, as to know that you are supporting them at home; and every where that I go in this State, I see nothing but evidences of patriotism and devotion to our common country. Gentlemen, I thank you for your indulgent expressions towards myself. I thank you ten thousand times. I am glad I am here to-day to see so many of you, and I hope in November next I shall hear from you, and that you will follow the example of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and I know you will, and that you will not only follow them, but that you will declare in a voice which will make all our enemies tremble, that you are for the Union now and throughout all time. Gentlemen, I thank you, and thank you again for your kindness to me.

The old hero then sat down amidst a whirlwind of applause. After a spirited song by the Springfield Glee Club, Gov. Yates was introduced and received with shouts of applause. He spoke as is his wont, calmly, and addressed himself to the judgment of his hearers rather than to their passions. He said he had seen evidences of deep feeling on the part of the people of Illinois, and he argued thence the best auguries for success. His discussion of the great principles and issues involved in the pending canvass was eminently just and satisfactory. He was loudly and continually applauded throughout, and received three times three when he concluded.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg then addressed the audience in a speech replete with eloquence and lofty patriotism.

At the second stand Thomas Cowan, the Menard county blacksmith, Judge McLain, of McHenry county, and others addressed large audiences and received merited applause.

The demonstration was eminently successful. In the evening there was an immense procession, and an imposing display of fireworks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1864.

The week closes on a remarkably quiet and easy money market. Never in the monetary history of Chicago, have bankers been more securely fortified against any financial contingency which may happen—never had they so much available money in their vaults. The demand for money from legitimate borrowers is very small. Men of that class are indisposed to enter upon any moneyed transactions in the present uncertain condition of affairs. They prefer to wait the more certain development of events, which will be sure to follow the Presidential election, or a decided victory in the field. As we have before frequently stated, speculators can receive no recognition from the bankers. And thus, one class refusing to operate, and another shut out from any favor, it is not to be wondered at that the bankers should have plethoric vaults. The opening of the packing season, now at hand, will afford a fine opportunity for the bankers to extend their line of discounts, and we doubt not they will be glad to do it. The financial disasters which overtook us a few weeks since are not without compensating principles—they have laid up a large margin of capital for the use of packers, whereas the prospect of that class of our business men for an abundance of means to carry on their operations, did not seem encouraging thirty days since. Taken as a whole, the people of Chicago were never more blessed with financial privileges than they are to-day.

The markets to-day have been pretty stiff, with an upward tendency of prices, influenced by the advance in gold, particularly in wheat which has the additional force of a scarcity in New York to carry it up. A considerable quantity will soon go forward, which will have a tendency to relieve the market, and put the price more under the control of a vacillating gold market.

Exchange remains close, although there is a somewhat increased offering in the market. There is no quotable change in the rates—½ discount buying; ½ premium selling.

The price of gold seems to be steadily advancing, notwithstanding Sheridan's splendid victory. The other causes which control the market, as explained by us a few days since, are still at work, and show themselves even more powerful than victories in the field. This will not always be so. The quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker, were as follows:

10:00 a. m.	210	12:00 m.	210¾
10:30 a. m.	209¾	2 p. m.	212¾
11:00 a. m.	210	3:00 p. m.	212¾

The market here opened at 207 and closed at 208, with a rather dull day among brokers. Silver is firm and in request at 195 and 200. County scrip is bought by the brokers at 85@87. We hope that but few holders feel disposed to part with it at these quotations. It is worth more. Government bonds are in request at full rates.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 22, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

1st Board. 2d B'd.		1st Board. 2d B'd.	
N. Y. C.	117½	Quicksilver	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd.)	[illegible]	Hudson River	120
Erie (com)	91½	Ill. Cen.	[illegible]
Erie (pfd)	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent loan bonds	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 coupons	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	U. S. 5 per cent. bonds	[illegible]
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. certif.	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	American gold	210
[illegible]	[illegible]	No 2d board Saturday	

Convention of National Banks.

A general convention of officers, representing National Banks from fifteen States, composed of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen, was held at the Astor, New York, on Wednesday last. The principal business of the Convention was to permanently organize a committee to report on all questions affecting the interests of National Banks, with a view to mutual protection. On the preliminary organization, Hon. Thomas Coleman, of Troy, N. Y., was called to the chair. A committee appointed for the purpose nominated the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the Convention, and they were unanimously accepted:

President—Hon. Judge Bacon, of Utica, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—Mr. G. Stetson, Maine; T. Chase, New Hampshire; Hon. J. Grinnell, Massachusetts; J. B. Bunce, Connecticut; Francis Skiddy, New York; C. Segur, New Jersey; A. B. Perkins, Pennsylvania; E. Batts, Delaware; G. Adams, West Virginia; C. Buell, Ohio; E. Aiken, Illinois; M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind; J. Bayley, G. H. Brittan, Missouri.

Secretaries—E. D. Jones, St. Louis; W. H. Shaw, Philadelphia; Wm. T. Teall, Syracuse.

The President, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him in being chosen to preside over the Convention, remarking that the banking institutions represented should act unitedly for the common interest of all. After some discussion on the part of several members, a resolution was adopted which was in substance that a committee of one from each State be appointed by the President, to report a committee of twenty-one, to whom should be referred all matters concerning the National Banking laws, to consider whether the same are uniform in their operation in the different States, and to take such further action as they might deem expedient, with power to call meetings of representatives of the National Banks. The Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the meeting again convened. The committee appointed reported the names of twenty-one persons to carry into effect the resolution passed by the Convention, as follows:

Messrs. Coleman, Orris, Calhoun and Judson from New York; Messrs. Alsop, Clark and Reinsman of Pennsylvania; C. Segur of New Jersey; Stetson, [illegible] and Treadwell of New Hampshire; R. T. Sprague of Vermont; Mr. Hall and Hon. Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts; E. D. Tiffany of Connecticut; Mr. Bells, of Delaware; Mr. Adams, Jr., of Virginia; Messrs. Worthington, Stone and Thomas of Ohio; Pierce of Indiana; Aiken of Illinois; Baldwin of Michigan; [illegible] of St. Louis; Mr. Corbin of Ohio. Mr. Judson of Syracuse, and Mr. Coleman of Troy were made President and Vice-President, and Mr. W. Orris of the 9th Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee.

The Convention was then addressed in an able and effective manner by the Hon. Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford; C. B. Hall, of Boston; the Hon. Thomas Coleman; the Hon. E. F. Judson, of Syracuse; the Hon. R. W. [illegible], late Mayor of St. Louis; Mr. Baily, of Mich; Mr. B. F. Stone, of Cincinnati; Mr. Osborn, of Ohio; Mr. T. W. Park; of Iowa; Judge Bacon; the Hon. Mr. Mills, of Vt.; Mr. Bostic, Mr. Sprague, and Mr. [illegible]; Mr. [illegible] from Delaware's only National Bank; Mr. Clark, of Western Virginia; Mr. Hoss, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Foster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Orris, and others.

The most loyal sentiments characterized the proceedings, and throughout the whole there was not a word said against paying a fair share of taxation, nor anything against State Rights. The hope was expressed that all banks would soon take the advantages of the National system, and come to the aid of the Government.

A well merited compliment was offered to the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, in a resolution offered by Mr. Orris, president of the 9th of New York, seconded by Mr. Jones, cashier of the 3d of St. Louis, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing 114 banks, with a capital of over 25,000,000, desire to express their highest regards for Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, and bear witness to the great industry, ability and courtesy with which he has conducted the department under his charge.

Adjourned *sine die*.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

There is nothing new to report in the Dry Goods market. The transactions during the week have been very large at prices generally corresponding with New York quotations. It is pretty difficult to precisely define the condition of the New York market, there are so many influences at work to give it different directions. It is at the mercy of the gold gamblers, who in their turn are, or at least ought to be, at the mercy of Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sherman. If these men determine, prices shall go down, they will, that's certain. There is no change in quotations, and holders are rather stiff behind the current prices.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,015	3,203
Wheat	34,010	146,825
Corn	30,989	31,150
Oats	129,000	261,480
Rye	3,113	1,480
Barley	4,313	....
Grass Seed	94,165	5,009
Flax Seed	11,914	....
Broom Corn	30,207	18,101
Cured Meats	8,290	....
Beef	....	3,111
Pork	....	70
Lard	....	108,930
Tallow	1,448	126,499
Butter	10,681	....
Hogs	6,987	3,794
Cattle	2,461	1,839
Hides	42,996	50,685
Highwines	180	188
Wool	3,309	20,718
Lumber	2,177	1,275
Shingles	885	510
Lath pcs	363	400
Salt, brls	....	1,489

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864, and compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	Week ending Oct. 15.	Corresponding week, last year.
Flour, brls	39,600	10,760
Wheat, bu	734,979	1,007,774
Corn, bu	194,290	421,881
Oats, bu	250,210	904,025
Rye, bu	98,190	99,445
Barley, bu	323,373	37,747
Total, bu	2,176,895	2,573,613

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general produce markets were active and buoyant.

The Flour market was very firm, but the transactions were light, only about 1,000 barrels having changed hands, at $9 00 for Red Winter extra and $8 50@9.00 for Spring extras.

The Wheat market was buoyant and active, prices showing an advance since yesterday noon of 6@7c per bushel. About 190,000 bushels, of all grades, changed hands at $1.75 for No. 1 Red, $1.70@1.72 for No. 2 Red, $1.60@1.62 for Rejected Red, $1.67@1.69 for No. 1 Spring, $1.62@1.66 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.50@1.53 for Rejected Spring—the market closing very firm at $1.64@1.64¼ for No. 2 Spring. The demand was mainly speculative, but there was also a good inquiry by shippers, and this tended greatly to strengthen prices. Winter Wheat was also in better request than for some time past.

The Corn market was more active and prices advanced 2@2½c per bushel, with sales of about 57,000 bushels at $1.30½ for No. 1 Corn, $1.25@1.26½ for No. 2 Corn, and $1.22½@1.25 for Rejected Corn—the market closing firm at $1.26½ for No. 2 Corn in store. River and Canal Corn in boat-loads was sold at $1.25@1.28½ afloat.

Oats were in active demand at an advance of 1c per bushel, with sales of about 175,000 bushels at 63½@64½c for No. 1 Oats, and 62c for Rejected Oats—the market closing very firm at the outside quotations.

Rye was in active demand for shipment, and we report an advance in prices at 5@7c per bushel with sales of about 31,000 bushels, at $1.10 for No. 1 Rye and $1.06@1.09 for No. 2 Rye—the market closing firm at outside prices.

Barley was in good demand and firm—prices showing an improvement of 5c per bushel, with sales of about 6,000 bushels at $1.55@1.60 for No 2, and $1.70 by sample.

Highwines were extremely dull, and prices closed 2@3c lower, with sales of 300 brls at $1.62@1.63—closing on inside quotation.

The Provision market remains dull, and we note light sales of old Mess Pork at $43 00, Mess Beef at $15.50, and Beef Hams at $30.00. No. 2 Tallow was sold at 14c.

Timothy Seed was dull at $4.00@4.25. Flax Seed was firm at $3.20@3.25.

The market for all kinds of Groceries continues quiet, and without any change on yesterday's quotations, excepting Rio Coffee, which, with a better supply, we now quote at 39@43c ℔ lb. Buyers are generally limiting their purchases to present wants, and with some uncertainty as to the movements of gold, our wholesale merchants are not laying in heavy stocks. Raw Sugar is in good supply, and the market is far from firm. Refined Sugar is in light and very inadequate supply, the effect of which is to strengthen prices.

White Fish are in moderate receipt and quiet, but the market rules firm at $7.50@7.75 per hf brl for No 1 quality. Mackerel and Codfish are in good supply; but with a dull Eastern market, prices are weak and have a downward tendency.

In Green Fruits there is a good supply of Fall and Winter Apples, and the market is active and tolerably firm at $3.00@4.00 ℔ brl in round lots. Grapes are in very small supply, with no decline in the previously active demand. Lemons are quiet and easy at $14.00@21.00 ℔ box. Chestnuts are in more limited supply, with a good demand at $6.00@7.00 ℔ bu.

Dried Apples are in more limited receipt, especially Ohio and New York fruit. We note sales of choice Ohio at 11¼@11½c ℔ lb. and of choice New York at 11½c ℔ lb in round lots.

Hides in large supply, with no improvement in the previous inactivity of the market. Green Country are easy at 7@7½c, and Green Salted at 9@9½c per lb.

Linseed Oil is in small supply, with a limited demand. Prices continue firm at $1.40@1.45 per gallon. Carbon Oil is very active, and with light receipts the market rules firm at 78@80c per gal.

Grain freights were more active at 6c for oats, 7½c for corn, and 8c for wheat to Buffalo.

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market was buoyant and active, and under the influence of higher quotations of gold, prices advanced 2@3c above the closing quotations on 'Change—No. 2 Spring selling at $1.65@1.67—closing at $1.65¾. Corn, oats, rye, barley, and highwines were rejected.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Oct. 22, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since September 3, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending Oct. 22	18,081	31,231
Week ending Oct. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT. [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 18,081 head. This is 3,217 head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows: [illegible]

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week: CLOSING PRICES. [illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year. COMPARATIVE PRICES. [illegible]

From the preceding tables it will be seen that with an extraordinary and unprecedented supply of Beef Cattle during the past week, the sales made prices have declined, as compared with the quotations of the market on Saturday evening last [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs on all grades of stock; although a large number of forced sales of low medium grades have been made at a decline of fully 50c on the quotations referred to. Between 1,500 and 2,000 head of Beef Cattle, mostly of common qualities, remain in the yards this evening unsold.

As compared with the prices paid during the corresponding week of last year, we note an advance of [illegible] ℔ cwt on the quotations then given.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.—The week now closed, has been one of the most extraordinary in the magnitude of the receipts, on record in the history of our live stock market. That our trade in this direction was rapidly increasing has long since been seen and recognized. But so large an excess upon all previous returns it is difficult to account for, especially considering that there has been no rise in the nature of our demand, or even in the prices, high as they may be given, to induce such extraordinary efforts on the part of owners to send stock at this particular time into the market. Neither can it be that the stock in the country is so largely in excess of all previous seasons, although it must be admitted that greater attention than has ever been known is now paid throughout our Northwestern States to breeding cattle; and larger numbers are every year being fed and prepared for the necessary requirements of our growing population.

The highest point ever previously reached in our weekly receipts was for the week ending October 8 of this year, when the number amounted to 15,311 head, or about two-thirds of the supply of this week.

We noted last week a fair increase in the activity of the market, with a limited and steady demand for Beef packing cattle, and also for good medium grades, on army account. Our Beef packers were buying much larger quantities than during the corresponding periods of the previous season; but it was found that the weekly supply, which amounted to nearly 11,522 head, was fully adequate to the demand. There has been no improvement in this direction this week. The results are consequently very obvious, namely, that the excess remains in the yards this evening unsold, and that in order to effect sales prices have been irregular, owners in many cases preferring to make any concession rather than keep stock in the yards, at a ruinous cost in the loss of shrinkage, yardage, feeding, &c.

In regard to the general quality of the Cattle received, we may fairly affirm that so large a proportion of poor stock was never previously brought into the market. They were not good enough for packing; and it seems to be unwise on the part of some packers to use such coarse, bony stock which can have neither nourishment or flavor to recommend it. The fact is patent, whatever be the cause that farmers have commenced to send their Stock Cattle to market in preference to adopting the good old plan of feeding it until it was in marketable condition.

Almost the only operators we have had in the market were packers and army contractors; the supply of shipping cattle, and indeed the demand too has been so limited as not to need even a passing remark. In the daily rounds of the market it was seen that the receipts were uniformly large—that the character of the stock presented the same excess of poor half fat cattle, which instead of being there, ought to have been quietly browsing on the green pastures at home,—the same absence day after day of good marketable grades—and the stock yards getting fuller and fuller, until at the close of the week we have as much remaining in the market unsold as constitutes our ordinary weekly supply.

Army contractors have been buying in a more limited way, partly owing to the scarcity of really good stock, and partly [illegible] running are not so heavy as they were some few weeks since. There is still, however, a fair demand for good medium to prime grades but for anything lower, the experience of the past week ought to be sufficient to teach farmers to keep them at home.

There were in the yards this morning nearly eleven thousand head of stock, which includes the daily receipts. The entered sales amount to 2,501 head, at [illegible] but chiefly at $3.25@4.25 ℔ 100 lbs. The market has been dull, and prices less firm than during the previous days of the week. In the absence of our usual speculators trade was almost at a stand still. Late in the evening a few extra buyers came into the market on a tour of inspection apparently, and will probably to-morrow, or as soon as owners shall have become thoroughly sick, begin to buy on their own terms.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS. COTTAGE GROVE YARDS. SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Walwork & M.	Kirby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & N.	A. K. Kent & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 31,231 head. This is [illegible] head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	31,231

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week: CLOSING PRICES. [illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Hogs this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year. COMPARATIVE PRICES. [illegible]

From the preceding table it will be seen that with a liberal supply for this period of the year the market has varied but little from the closing quotations of the market last week. Prime to extra grades are [illegible] per 100 lbs lower, and on common, thin and coarse hogs the market has also declined 20@25c per 100 lbs. On comparing the current rates of the market this evening with the corresponding period of last year it will be seen that we are still paying more than double the prices then given, although the corn crop is now abundant, whilst then there was every reason to suppose it would be a comparative failure.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.—The week now closed has been the largest we have had this season, and has very forcibly reminded us that the hog season has again fairly set in.

The market has been characterized by a fair degree of activity. There have not been wanting various influences to give rise to depression and more than ordinary fluctuations in prices; but with all our quotations above given of the current rates of the market this week and last, which are underrated rather than overstated, present a bold front, and seem to indicate that whether we are agreeable or otherwise, Hogs will probably retain a greater degree of firmness and a higher range of prices than has ever been dreamed of.

Some of the disturbing influences in the movements of the week were the downward tendency and inactivity which have characterized some of the principal Eastern markets. In New York prices declined on Monday and Tuesday 1½c ℔ lb, as compared with the preceding week; the fluctuations in gold, indicating anything but a sound basis for Shippers and Packers to operate upon; and last, though not least, the detention of stock in transit; there are at Pittsburg to-day, between 60 to 80 D D cows of live stock, which should have arrived in New York yesterday and to-day. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company are, we understand, responsible for this detention; and by way of friendly counsel, we would advise them to see that delays of this sort are not repeated, if they would not have Chicago shippers adopt the Northern routes instead of theirs.

Our daily receipts have been generally large, but on Thursday they were heavier than usual, and there was consequently a temporary decline in prices, and owing to the small number of packers buying trade was dull and depressed, prices ruling weak, with a downward tendency. There has since been a marked improvement, the result of which is seen in the slight difference in this and last week's quotations.

The market to-day has been moderately active; there were in the various yards, including the daily receipts about 11,000 hogs; the entered sales amount to 8,073 head thus leaving nearly 3,000 hogs in the yards this evening unsold.

Prices ranged from $7.00@11.50, but chiefly at $9.75@10.25 per 100 lbs, at $11.50 [illegible] one car of very extra grade corn-fed hogs were sold, by W. F. Brown to [illegible]. The market closed this evening with a fair demand at previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 2,177,000 feet; shipped, 1,275,000 feet. With a moderate supply the market has assumed a more active appearance. There were a large number of buyers in attendance, both for the country and city, among whom there appeared to exist more confidence, to prompt rates.

SHINGLES—Received, 885,000; shipped, 510,000. The market continues quiet, with a supply fully adequate to, if not in excess of all demands. Prices are somewhat easier, but with no quotable change.

LATH—Received, 363,000 pcs; shipped, 400,000 pcs. Market moderately active and firm.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Union, from Pere Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis, 83,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance boards, at $16.50; cargo schr Rambler, from Muskegon, 10,000 feet well cut lumber, boards &c., at $16.50; cargo schr Alfra, from Muskegon, 60,000 feet fair common lumber, at $[illegible]; cargo schr Foster, sold by Johnson, from Muskegon, 70,000 feet lumber, good common, ½ strips, at $17.00; cargo schr Illinois from Muskegon, sold by Morton, 75,000 feet fair common lumber, ½ strips, at $16.50.

The following are the yard prices: [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday Evening, Oct. 22.

UP—Grenada, Lone Star, Wenona, York State, Jesse Anderson.

DOWN—None.

WIND—West.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS were steady. The engagements to-day were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Grace Murray, with corn, at 7½c; standard vessel, with wheat, at 8c; prop Badger State and Hunter, and bark Northwest, with oats, at 6c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day 3,015 brls; shipped to-day, 3,203 brls. Market firm but inactive. [illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 34,010 bu; shipped, [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day 30,989 bu; shipped, 31,150 [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 129,000 bu; shipped, 261,480 [illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for choice Table Dairy Butter [illegible]

BEANS—Dull. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—Market quiet and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

COFFEE—The market has been less active and [illegible]

CHEESE—In fair supply, market steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply and active demand. [illegible]

EGGS—In small supply, with a fair demand. [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible] good supply. At present quotations prices rule tolerably firm. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In moderate demand. [illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POULTRY—Market in moderate supply, with a fair demand. Prices firm at present quotations. [illegible]

POTATOES—In good supply with liberal receipts. Market easy at present quotations. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market generally dull. [illegible]

SALT—Market quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY SEED—Dull and neglected. [illegible] FLAX SEED—In good demand and firm at [illegible]

SUGAR—There has been little change in the market [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TEA—The market continues quiet. [illegible]

TALLOW—Received 1,448 lbs; shipped 126,499 lbs. [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is generally dull and [illegible]

VINEGAR—The market continues tolerably active [illegible]

WOOL—Received [illegible]

WOOD—In good demand, with a fair supply. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Oct. 22.

Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]
Prop Tonawanda, Catren, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]

CLEARED.............Oct. 22.

[illegible]

TO WRECKERS, MASTERS OF VESSELS AND ALL OTHER PERSONS.

Notice is hereby given that a Raft of Timber and Railroad Ties belonging to us went to pieces off [illegible] ... FORBID ANY AND ALL PERSONS from meddling with the same [illegible]

DERACOQ & DUNN.

Miscellaneous.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIRTY YEARS' experience [illegible] JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT [illegible]

Rev. N. M. JONES, of the Protestant [illegible] Church, Philadelphia, says: [illegible]

Lieut. Col. LOUIS WAGNER, [illegible] Camp William Penn, [illegible]

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New York, [illegible]

Mr. SAMUEL C. DAWSON, of [illegible] Philadelphia, says: [illegible]

Rev. I. J. ROBERTS, [illegible]

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent [illegible]

Mr. W. C. FISHER, of Weston, [illegible]

Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, of the First [illegible] Camden, N. J., writes: [illegible]

Mr. ANDREW GOWANLOCK, of [illegible]

JOHN HARRIMAN, Esq., of [illegible]

Rev. A. WIBERG, of [illegible]

Mr. JOHN VAN WORT, of [illegible]

Mr. C. W. WHISTLER, of Mercer county, [illegible]

Rev. Dr. RUFUS BABCOCK, formerly President [illegible]

Dr. D. O. GASKILL, of Milton, [illegible]

Rev. J. J. WALSH, Missionary at [illegible]

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Turtons, [illegible]

The Expectorant and all of Dr. D. Jayne's [illegible] ... BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, SMITH & DWYER. [illegible]

READ AND REFLECT

It has been from time immemorial the [illegible] philanthropists to find some remedy [illegible] before the world the great destroyer of [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

are concentrated all those virtues [illegible] of Bitters, they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC [illegible]

A PURE TONIC,

Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances,

THEY ARE A

POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED PERSONS BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. [illegible]

FROM THE REV. JACOB BROOM. [illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

631 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

[illegible] ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—[illegible] REMOVING OF STABLE MANURE [illegible]

Special Notices.

Reinforce Nature.

[illegible]

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE." [illegible] "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY." ... "THIS HAIR DYE" ... "INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR" ... "A DYE," ... "ONE BOTTLE," ... "DUSTY, DIRTY" ... "PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE," ... A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st., New York. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible]

In the Year 1845

[illegible] VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

[illegible] Dr. V. B. LOCKROW [illegible]

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—[illegible]

Dr. James

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. [illegible]

1000 MULES WANTED.

[illegible]

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, [illegible]

Insurance.

BROOKLYN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible] Agency, 57 Washington St., Chicago. CAPITAL.........$125,000. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Reminiscence Nature.

[illegible]

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE," which has been before the public for nearly "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY," and is universally approved. "THIS HAIR DYE" is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it "IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR" to anything in the shape of "A DYE," now or ever before the people. Being complete in "ONE BOTTLE," no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. In using this Dye you avoid that "DUSTY, DIRTY" process by which dyed hair and whiskers are so easily recovered, when an inferior article has been used.

"PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE." Contains double the dye in those usually sold for one dollar. Sold by all Druggists.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st., New York. Also, manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use, in large bottles, price 25 cents.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect — changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy BLACK and NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

In the Year 1845

Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired — one that will not fade, crock or wash out — one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles. Price 25 cents.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured.

[illegible]

Dr. James

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

1000 MULES WANTED.

[illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Insurance.

BROOKLYN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

CAPITAL .... $125,000.

[illegible]

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Medicinal.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

A PURE TONIC, composed entirely of Vegetable Substances.

THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs.

WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED PERSONS BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

631 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Dr. DODGE'S return visits are as follows:—Call at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Saturdays, Oct. 29th; Nov. 26th; and Dec. 24th; call at the National Hotel, Joliet, on Mondays, Oct. 31st; Nov. 28th; and Dec. 26th. Patients should remember the day and hour, and call early as the Doctor cannot remain beyond the appointed time. At Paw Paw, Exchange Hotel, on Wednesdays, Oct. 26th; Nov. 23d and Dec. 21st. At Decatur, Duncomb House, on Tuesdays, Oct. 25th; Nov. 22d and Dec. 20th. Call at Niles, Bond House, on Mondays, Oct 24th; Nov. 21st and Dec. 19th. Call at Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, on Thursdays, until noon only, Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th and Dec. 22d. Call at Marshall, Hereston House, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th and Dec. 22d. Call at Albion, at the Rising House, on Friday forenoon, Oct. 28th; Nov. 25th and Dec. 23d. Call at Laporte, Parker House, on Mondays, Nov 7th and Dec. 5th. Call at South Bend, National House, on Tuesdays, Nov. 8th and Dec. 6th. Call at Goshen, Violett House, on Wednesday forenoons, Nov. 9th and Dec. 7th. Call at Kendallville, on Thursday forenoon, Nov. 10th and Dec. 8th. Call at Auroia, Eureka House, on Friday, Nov. 11th and Dec. 9th.

REFERENCES—Dr. Dodge will be pleased to furnish all persons the best of references who favor him with a call.

CONSULTATIONS—Advice, examinations and consultations free.

SUCCESS—Dr. D. has been so long treating chronic diseases that he is sure of success in all curable cases, where instructions are followed.

TREATMENT—All treatment is strictly Homœopathic, although bathing, dieting and all other hygienic agencies are highly recommended.

WARRANTED—Cures are guaranteed in all curable cases.

CHARGES—Charges are reasonable, and never exorbitant.

LECTURES—Ladies who call on Dr. Dodge will receive a copy of his Lectures to Ladies, in a small pamphlet, free of charge.

PRESCRIPTIONS—All Prescriptions will be prepared for one month.

CHARGES, WHEN PAID—One-third of the charge for each prescription must be paid when the prescription is received, the balance will be required when a permanent cure is effected.

CURABLE CASES—No cases will be treated unless there is a reasonable prospect of a permanent cure.

DISEASES TREATED—All diseases of the head, ears, eyes, nose, throat, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, womb, ovaries, bladder, skin and bones; in fact, all forms of old chronic diseases.

REMEDIES—All remedies used and treatment adopted constantly invigorate and build up the strength of the patient, and as fast as possible remove the cause of disease.

LONG EXPERIENCE—Dr. Dodge's previous long and extensive experience in the treatment of disease, gives him a decided advantage in all classes of chronic affections.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters.

The aim of the School is to give to the students, First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 1[illegible] scholars. There are 30 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, eat at a common table and form one family. Vocal Music and Elocution form part of the regular studies of the school.

The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April 21. For admission apply to the Rector.

NIGHT SCHOOLS—Night Schools for the instruction of males and females will be opened on

Monday Evening, Oct. 24, 1864,

At the following Public School Buildings:

SOUTH DIVISION—Dearborn School, Building on Madison street, between State and Dearborn streets, and the Haven School, Building on Wabash avenue, near [illegible] street.

WEST DIVISION—Foster School, Building on Union street, [illegible] School, corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets.

NORTH DIVISION—At the Franklin School, building corner Division and Sedgwick streets.

The Schools will be open every night, except Sunday and Saturday of each week, for pupils of both sexes, and will be under the charge of competent teachers. No pupils will be admitted who can attend the Public Schools.

The attention of employers is earnestly called to this matter, and they are urged to grant permission to those in their service to avail themselves of this liberal provision of the Common Council.

J. W. SHEAHAN,
N. PAINDIVILLE, } Committee
JOHN WENTWORTH, } Board of Education.
J. L. PICKARD, Superintendent.

New Publications.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington Street, Boston,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

JOURNAL AND LETTERS

—OF—

SAMUEL CURWEN,

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN IN ENGLAND,

From 1775 to 1783.

With an Appendix of Biographical Sketches, by GEORGE ATKINSON WARD.

Fourth Edition. Thick 8vo Price, $4.50.

Only a few copies printed.

They also have recently published:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

—OF—

LOYALISTS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

With an Historical Essay, by LORENZO SABINE.

2 vols. 8vo. Price, $7.00.

WAR POWERS

UNDER THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,

By WM. WHITING.

Tenth Edition.

8vo............................Price, $1.50.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $300,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

South-West corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.

L. P. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

39 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.

L. A. HUBBARD, Chicago.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 22 South Water street, (up stairs.)

G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Business Cards.

GREGG & HUGHES

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 21 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, W. P. HUGHES,

Late of Peoria.

SAWYER BROS.,

[illegible] street, Chicago.

HIDE DEALERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 22d day of October, 1864.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

A

Aldrich Ida D mrs — Albrand Julius mrs
Adams W H mrs — Allen Maria miss

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams Aleck — Arthur Chas — Aldridge J G

[illegible]

Initials

[illegible]

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

The Voice of our Generals.

Union Thunder from the Army.

Democratic Officers of the Army and Navy on Political Affairs in General and Gen. McClellan in Particular.

Let our friends not fail to give the widest circulation to the document hereinafter following. It is a stunner:

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

General United States Grant is the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the Union—the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the campaign against Richmond. General Grant has always been claimed as a Democrat, and was even advocated for the Presidency by prominent Democrats. Nevertheless, in a well-known letter written after the fall of Vicksburg, this conscientious and modest man declared:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice-President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to take possession, and had guaranteed to the South all her constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly; but it became patent to my mind very early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

The position, antecedents, and character of General Grant no less entitle his celebrated letter on the question of peace to profound respect. On the 16th of August he wrote as follows regarding the condition of the rebellion:

"Their only hope now is a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but that the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution; they hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like 'Micawber,' they hope for something to 'turn up.' Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have 'peace on any terms,' the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North."

MAJOR GENERAL SHERMAN.

Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman is Commander-in-Chief of the grand army in Georgia. At the outbreak of the war he was a Military Professor in Louisiana and a witness of the political outrage by which that State was coerced into rebellion. Gen. Sherman has been a long-suffering Democrat and a soldier, and it is owing to his experience in Louisiana, and his various observations of the war and its leaders, that he so strongly favors the policy of "coercion." He was the hero of the rapid and brilliant march from Jackson to Meridian, Miss (so vehemently defamed by the Copperhead men), in which he brought off from the enemy's territory nearly 4,000 colored laborers. In his last great act he confiscated a whole city (Atlanta), and yet we do not hear the Copperheads complain; for they claim him as a Democrat. We shall show that Gen. Sherman is the most radical of radicals. It is well known that he publicly declared himself in favor of not only crushing the rebellion, but of making the rebel States pay the war debt. But the following extracts from Gen. Sherman's letter will be sufficient to convert any Copperhead from the belief that Gen. Sherman will vote for McClellan:

"While I assert for our Government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to bear in patience that political nonsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash."—[*Sherman to Major Sawyer.*

"I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army.—[*Sherman to the Massachusetts Recruiting Committee.*

"The Government of the United States have, in North Alabama, any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war; to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their every thing, because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by Constitution or compact."—[*Sherman to Maj. R. M. Sawyer, commanding at Huntsville, in April last.*

The people of the South, having appealed to war, are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practically denied. They have appealed to war, and must abide by its rules and laws. The United States, as a belligerent party, claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be, and is, both politic and just we should do so in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility, it may be politic and right we should banish them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population."—[*Sherman to the same.*

"To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance; but to the petulent and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better."—[*Sherman to the same.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Major-General W. S. Rosecrans is the hero of the first campaign in West Virginia, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Murfreesboro, and the campaign against Chattanooga. His politico-military record is well known. Originally a Democrat, the war made him an earnest anti-slavery man, and his personal influence led the vast army opposition to Vallandigham and the Democracy during the last Gubernatorial election in Ohio. General Rosecrans, with his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, and Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, have led the anti-slavery Catholic sentiment of the West in opposition to the Democratic party. Rosecrans was the first General to publicly express himself in favor of allowing the soldiers to vote. His great anti-slavery letter is still fresh in memory. He is for Lincoln's re-election.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut is the great naval hero of the age. For his views upon the question of peace, we commend the doubting to his speeches in New York during the Russian Admiral's visit. He is an ardent supporter of the Government, which has so ably sustained him, and, withal, belongs to Tennessee, a slave State. New Orleans was not captured by Farragut according to McClellan's plan.

MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER.

Major General Hooker, undoubtedly a brave and able General, and often termed the "Ney" of the army, is a well known skeptic of General McClellan's ability and policy. But for McClellan, General Hooker declared Richmond might have been taken; and he concurred with General Kearney in saying that the first grand failure of the war was due to the sheer incapacity of General McClellan. "There are no Copperheads in the army," said General Hooker, before the Union League of New York; "the soldiers will fight well, and they will vote well, also." At the beginning of the war General Hooker was a Democrat.

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.

Major Gen. John A. Dix, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Administration, says:

"I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States, and when I say this I need not add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. No, fellow citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution, lies in a steady, persistent, and unremitting prosecution of the war—[great applause]—and I believe the judgment of every right thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction."

MAJOR GENERAL LOGAN.

Major General John A. Logan, the gallant corps commander under McPherson, and a leading Douglas Democrat, of Illinois, spoke the views of all the generals in active service in the West, when he said:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassases, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

A committee of McClellan men wrote to Gen. Logan, at Atlanta, begging him to indorse the Chicago platform. He took his pencil, and for answer, wrote on the back of his last order, congratulating his troops upon the Union victories, the words "*Excuse me!*" and mailed it to the committee.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Major General John M. Schofield, formerly a Democrat, widely praised by the opposition press during his administration in Missouri, has earnestly indorsed the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, in a speech at Freeport, Illinois.

SHERIDAN.

Major General Sheridan, also a Democrat, the hero of the Shenandoah, has, in addition to his brilliant victories, expressed his opposition to the peace party, by voice and vote.

MAJOR GENERAL CASEY.

Maj. Gen Casey, a Democrat before the war, is now supporting President Lincoln. He testified that after the battle of Fair Oaks, "if Gen. McClellan had possessed the energetic qualifications of a great General, we would have taken Richmond."

MAJOR GENERAL HEINTZELMAN.

Maj. Gen. Heintzelman, another gallant veteran, and a Democratic supporter of President Lincoln, testified to the same effect—at the battle of Antietam McClellan kept 115,000 soldiers lying idle at Washington.

MAJOR GENERAL SUMNER.

Major General E. V. Sumner, the great old veteran, who lost his life from devotion to the cause—another Democratic friend to the Administration—testified that at the battle of Malvern, where Sumner had to assume command, McClellan was not doing his duty, and that the rebels might have been pursued into Richmond.

MAJOR GENERAL T. F. MEAGHER.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile and patriot, the gallant leader of the Irish brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, declares that although he respects Gen. McClellan for gentlemanly qualities, his letter of acceptance stamps him as unfit for President.

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Major General Benjamin Butler, one of the most able and distinguished Breckinridge Democrats at the outbreak of the war, has never allowed any doubt as to his patriotic position. In his latest expression he says:

"Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this Government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers, or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

"Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's 'constitutional rights of States,' I think it would 'exhaust the resources of statesmanship' to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters as, indeed, was the practice in General McClellan's army.

"Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?"

MAJOR GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, the gallant and daring Kentuckian, once an owner of slaves, and a Breckinridge Democrat, is boldly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, occupying the same ground as Rev. Dr. Breckinridge in approval of the policy of emancipation. He was one of the first to express his disapproval of the compact between General McClellan and the rebel Buckner, by which loyal Kentucky troops were kept from being enlisted.

MAJOR GENERAL SEYMOUR.

General Truman Seymour, the hero of Fort Sumter, a former Democrat, declares in his letter, after imprisonment in Georgia, that the rebels have no hope save in the success of Gen. McClellan and his party, and that the Confederacy is falling to ruins.

OTHERS.

Maj. Gens. Warren, Ord, Wright, Birney, Smith and Gillmore are opposed to the election of Gen. McClellan. Maj. Gen. Humphreys (Chief Engineer under Gen. McClellan), Maj. Gens. Mott, Gregg, Torbett, Graham, Hunt and Prince, who were once devoted partisans of Gen. McClellan, are now opponents of his election.

The only Generals of notoriety that go for Gen. McClellan are Gens. Lee, Crook, Bite, Price and Peace-at-any price, and Gen. McClellan himself, besides one or two other "played-out" Generals.

BRADY'S "MERCURY" STORIES.

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A Tale of New York twenty years ago. By ARTHUR M. GRAINGER. Illustrations by DARLEY.

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ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, Chicago, Oct. 20th, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Income Tax List for 1864 has been returned to this Office.

And the same will be open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same.

For the space of ten days. Appeals on erroneous assessment will be heard in my office between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. until the 5th inst.

PETER PAGE, Assessor.

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This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it you afflicted.

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This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be refunded to the purchaser if used as directed.

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This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

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This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

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This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

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REMOVAL.—Dr J. C. Dean begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Office from 81 Clark street to 141 Lake street, Chicago.

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SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

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JOS. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

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AS QUICK AS

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OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not Dry up a Cough!

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

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Will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

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And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without It,

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

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THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
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ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.
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And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
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Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
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THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.
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And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
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Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

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Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

THE CITY.

GERMAN UNION MASS MEETING.

An Enthusiastic Assemblage—Addresses by Gov. P. Koerner, Hon. John Wentworth, and Lieut. Gov. Hoffman.

Saturday night was the occasion of another glorious Union triumph over treason and its kindred evils. A meeting of loyal German citizens had been called at Turner Hall to listen to the loyal utterances of patriotic, freedom-loving men, and ere the appointed hour for gathering had arrived, the body of the vast hall was literally packed with loyal, earnest, enthusiastic men, comprising a solid phalanx to meet and overwhelm the opponents of Lincoln and National unity. In the galleries we noticed a large number of fair ladies, whose sparkling eyes and enthusiastic faces lent a charm to the proceedings which would have otherwise been wanting. Base Copperheads, who had fondly hoped for and prophesied the failure of the undertaking, were struck overwhelmingly with the result, and eyed the vast assemblage with envious disgust. They had unfortunately forgotten the fact that when Major General Fremont and his supporters saw that their action was indirectly supporting a treasonable, dishonorable, place loving, disgrace-to-shoulder-straps, and his minions, they instantly and cheerfully withdrew, and patriotically supported the only man whom the inherent love of freedom possessed by every German, told them was the fitting one to occupy at the present crisis—the Presidential chair. All honor to our German fellow-citizens; their votes next November will swell the overwhelming majority to be cast for Union and Freedom.

At the commencement of the meeting the "North Side Wide-Awakes," a large and imposing body of men, entered the hall, headed by the Great Western Light Guard Band, amid the thundering cheers of the audience. Among their transparencies we noticed one, received with cheers wherever it was carried which bore the inscriptions—

"Abe and Andy,"
"North Side Wide-Awakes,"
"Dick and the Deacon."

Among the torch-bearers were a large number of those noble patriots the 88th Illinois Infantry, and members of other Union regiments.

The meeting was called to order by A. C. Hesing, Esq., who nominated Lieut. Gov. Hoffman as Chairman, which nomination was enthusiastically ratified by the audience.

Gov. Hoffman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Hon. Gustavus Koerner, who was received with manifestations of the wildest applause, and who spoke in German substantially as follows:

GOVERNOR KOERNER.

We are some four years engaged in a terrible war. The people of the United States have made every sacrifice in blood and treasure. We have battled with different results; but as a general thing we have achieved a great many victories and our armies have penetrated to the heart of the enemy's country, our armies have surrounded the rebel capital. Charleston is nothing more than a heap of ruins and everywhere we have gained upon the rebels. The foreign powers, who at a time showed signs of an intention to interfere in our struggle, have come to the conclusion that they ought not to intermeddle.

We are now on the eve of a Presidential election, whose importance no one could prevail upon me to appear as a public speaker. You can not and will not expect of me that I shall indulge in partisan warfare. I stand here not as a party man, although I shall not disguise that my feelings are with the Republican party, of which I was a member from the very foundation of this party. I came here to speak as an American citizen, to strengthen the faith of the Union men, to convince the wavering, and to bring over to our cause such of our opponents as are only misled by the issues.

[The Wide Awake procession here entered the Hall. After order was restored the speaker continued.]

The appearance of this noble body of Wide Awakes fills my heart with joy, but, at the same time, it wakes up the memory of many noble young men who belonged, four years ago, to the society of the Wide Awakes, and who left their lives for their country on blood, battle grounds.

The speaker then alluded to the importance of the impending election. He had no doubt that a defeat of the Union party, on the 8th of November, would be a greater misfortune than a battle lost in the field. The Baltimore platform declares it to be the duty of the Government to destroy the rebellion and restore the Union, [applause] the Union freed from the curse of slavery [applause], the real cause of the rebellion and secession. The Baltimore platform declares that it is the duty of the people to extirpate slavery by Constitutional amendment. It takes a bold stand against any desire of foreign powers to intermeddle in the affairs of this continent. [Applause.] The Republicans in Baltimore have acknowledged that emigration has helped to build up this country, and that emigration ought to be encouraged. These are in substance the principles upon which the Union men intend to go in the Presidential contest. Let us now compare with this declaration of principles the platform of the men who assembled at Chicago under the name and style of Democrats. They say that this war is a failure, that the Administration of Abraham Lincoln was a failure, that the war ought to be stopped, and that an armistice ought to be offered to the rebels. This is not the platform now, but let us see now what it does not say. You all recollect that in former times it was the Democratic party, which, with the utmost jealousy, watched the Monroe doctrine; but the Chicago platform shines by a wonderful stillness about this doctrine. And why is it so? simply because the rebels look for foreign intervention as a last resort, and the Democrats, who sympathize with their Southern brethren, are of course ready and willing to send an ambassador to Vera Cruz, and acknowledge the young sprig of Austria as Emperor of Mexico. The Democrats always pretended to be the best, aye, the only friends of the foreigners who came to this country to enjoy the blessings of liberty and free institutions. But the Chicago platform, unlike that made at Baltimore, has not a word of encouragement for the adopted citizens, nor for the emigrant. The reason is obvious. The emigrants belong chiefly to the laboring classes; they are free laborers, and as such, naturally opposed to the system of labor which underlies the peculiar institution of the South.

The speaker then proceeded to show the frightful and destructive consequences of a dissolution of the Union, and referred to what the aristocratic press of Europe judges of such an event; that the great Union would not only be divided in two, but in four, five or more weak and dependent confederacies, who would be involved in an eternal warfare amongst themselves. The speaker was in Europe when Lincoln's great Proclamation of Freedom appeared. He had observed how coldly the liberal classes of Europe looked at our struggle when the opinion was prevalent that the only object of the war was nothing more than the restoration of the Union with slavery. But as soon as this glorious and immortal document appeared, public opinion in Europe changed wonderfully. Every idea of intervention was at once abandoned by the foreign powers, who did not dare to take sides with rebels who had declared war to the Union in order to save the cursed institution of human slavery. They did not dare to undertake anything against a Government which was pledged to destroy slavery and made the Declaration of Independence, that all men are equal, a practical truth. They would have riveted a popular outbreak, which might have swept their thrones like the leaves of the trees by an autumn storm. [Applause.] The laboring classes of Europe, although suffering from the war, were unanimously and magnanimously willing to suffer any amount of hardship rather than have human slavery held alive and strengthened. The laborers of Barcelona, when they heard of the Proclamation, resolved to thank the President for this glorious act. Their address was a splendid piece of penmanship, signed by two thousand names, inclosed in a magnificent mahogany box, and sent to the speaker to transmit to the President. [Stormy applause.] The speaker traveled through Germany, the whole length and breadth of the land, and he did not find one single German, with the exception of barons and aristocrats, who did not sympathize with our cause—who did not wish us victory and triumph. [Applause.] The liberal masses of Germany are with us, because Lincoln's proclamation gave assurance that the people of the United States did understand the great importance of this struggle, and were fighting for universal liberty. [Stormy applause.] Our countrymen in Germany would not believe me when I told them there were German citizens in this country who belonged to the Democratic party, and opposed an Administration which had proclaimed liberty to the oppressed men. They did not believe there were Germans here who sympathized with men stealers and women-whippers. Indeed, they would not believe it. [Applause.]

The speaker paid a high compliment to our gallant soldiers, who not only on the battle-field sacrifice their heart's blood, and suffer the hardships of camp life, but who are also willing and ready to do their full duty as citizens at the polls, as they just now have proven in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, and concluded with a glowing appeal to the German citizens of this country to support the administration in its efforts to save the country and liberty. By so doing they would contribute to make their country in fact and truth the land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. [Applause.]

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH.

Hon. John Wentworth, whose entrance into the meeting was the occasion of a perfect ovation, was next introduced. He thought the meeting before him looked like old times. It was a meeting of the right kind, one which will intimidate the opponents of freedom. He hoped that this will be the smallest meeting they would have between now and November, for it will show the soldiers that we of the North have ballots which sympathize with their bullets. [Cheers.] Regarding the late draft the speaker said that many valiant individuals were afraid of that draft and Union men had to buy them off, to let them stay at home and attempt to kill their deliverers at the ballot-boxes next month. He hardly believed in the way they had got out of the draft. He said: "Let the draft come and we will buy off our own friends and let our opponents look out for themselves." If, however, they could get a Copperhead to go to the war, it would cure his copperheadism, for no three years' volunteer comes back other than an ultra abolitionist. Even the draft has exercised a good influence on Democrats in one way, and that was at the negro question. Three months ago a Democrat looked with supreme disgust upon a d—d nigger, but now a negro can go as a substitute; he has risen in popular Copperhead estimation, is "kinder half-witted," and so they will almost embrace the poor oppressed son of Africa. From this question the speaker humorously described the meeting, held a few minutes previously, in the Court House Square, which he described as a collection of individuals who, because they have not been nominated on either ticket, would form a [illegible] ticket, and themselves the only honest collection. John Comisky, he said, with a few renegade Republicans, [illegible] that meeting on the purity system. The committee of the meeting consisted of three Copperheads, one Miller and a Walker, all of them, in their own estimation, emblems of honesty and purity. He only mentioned this subject, the speaker continued, to show his audience what men they had against them. They were men who would rob our army of its freedom in its pride. [illegible] Union [illegible] and when they would command a majority of 1,500 to 1,600, and have at every polls good man, to stand at the polls and challenge the votes of those off voting [illegible] whose illegal practices will then be frustrated, and the majority will again at it to the Union side. He proposed to inaugurate the old system, and with the people's help protect the polls. These men who have taken out their British protection papers, and who can't fight, shan't vote. [Applause.] They must come back, and they must remember the end of the Copperheads, and the fact that they intend to take and hold Chicago as surely as Grant intends to take Richmond. In conclusion, the speaker paid a high tribute to the patriotism and honesty of Governor Hoffman, one of the boldest supporters of principles the cause possesses.

LIEUT. GOV. HOFFMAN.

Lieut. Governor Hoffman then came forward and addressed the audience in the German language a most eloquent and telling speech. He earnestly besought his hearers to stand boldly forward on the side of loyalty, and in eloquent terms drew the line between right and wrong, patriotism and treason. The speaker was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and at its conclusion the meeting dispersed with rounds of applause for Union principles, and the men who support them.

"LAKE PARK."—This is the style and title under which the astute and learned Common Council of our city called into existence by ordinance on Friday evening, a Park which has existed in name and in reality for a long time already. We suppose that if the Park just created can be ... [illegible] "Lake Park" ... Vide the following from Chapter 46 of Section 1 of Municipal Laws: ... [illegible] ... designated as "Lake Park." ... [illegible] of the Common Council ...

You have had a special occasion for the purpose of doing nothing before this—Perhaps a regular session of the Council will suffice next time for the proper fixing up of the matter.

A MODEL JUBILEE.

Premature Rejoicing—The Mackerel Scales Unbalanced—$300,000 Voted to Each Recruit.

There is a class of toys familiar to the shops wherein similitude is sought to some running, creeping, gliding or walking thing, and the resemblance is sometimes very close and wonderful. The machine goes with a spring, is wound up with a key, and is guided by a small wheel underneath, carefully set, by the operator. The great art of using this toy is to have the winding up with the key, and the setting of the small wheel done secretly. Suddenly out it pops and runs its little race, to the delight of juveniles and wonder of their seniors, then for the first time witnessing the spectacle, and the satisfaction of the personage who holds the key and has set the wheel. But this is only when the small machine runs, or creeps, or glides, or walks as it is arranged to do.

But it not unfrequently happens, so light is the tenure of mundane things on success, that the unlucky toy, at the very outset of its career, tips over, and lying helpless on its side expends its hidden powers in a tremendous short-lived fizzing, and exposes the little wheel underneath, to the poignant discomfiture of the holder of the key and sympathizers in the secret. The meeting of Saturday evening was of this class of enterprises. It was also intended to run with a hidden spring, wound up with a key, and set off after the manner of running, creeping, gliding or walking things. It was intended to secure for it the semblance of obeying some hidden power, called popular will, all to be guided by a small wheel underneath. The enterprise miscarried sadly. It resulted neither in a runner nor a creeper, nor a glider, nor by any means even a walker. It looked a little like a snake, at the outset, but almost immediately tipped over helplessly and ran out the power of its bogus spring in the tremendously little fizz ing of Dan Manchester, and a few other harmless fellows of like order.

The meeting was called by a notice claimed to be of the most public character, because a dingy little placard in the meanest job type, signed by no body, said the people were bursting and consuming with zeal then and there to come together. The crowd met at the hour and place appointed, the north front of the Court House, on Saturday evening, and the abstract of proceedings may be briefly set down as follows:

From the start there was an evident intention to train on the Copperhead Platform. After the band had performed two or three pieces, some little Mackerel in the crowd proposed three cheers for McClellan, which was in a measure responded to—there being a few groans. Hon. John Wentworth immediately afterwards proposed three cheers for "Old Abe," which were feebly answered. A motion to call D. W. Manchester—the little Mackerel candidate for the House of Representatives—to the chair, was received with hisses and cheers. The crowd gave three cheers for Little Mac. Wentworth proposed three cheers for Abe Lincoln—feebly responded to. D. W. Manchester hereupon stepped forward and said that as the meeting was a Republican one he would introduce "Long John" Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth said, he could not see it. It was a Democratic meeting, and he had pleasure in introducing D. W. Manchester. The gentleman from Cook, who seemed not to have recovered from the effects of the excursion to Blue Island, and the famous lager made in that village, declined to speak his "peace."

Some "unterrified" here proposed that C. Cameron should take the chair, but that gentleman, with a modesty unusually seen, declined. Loud cries were here made for Long John. This did not suit the Copperhead party, and they groaned loudly. An excited "Greek" on the steps said Long John had no right to speak there, as it was not a political meeting. Mr. Wentworth replied that he had spoken against Vallandigham, and couldn't be scared there. [Laughter.]

Cries were now made for Charles Walker, Esq. The inevitable Manchester proposed "three cheers for Little Mac." Long John responded with cheers for Abe Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Manchester put in a rejoinder by proposing cheers for McClellan and Pendleton. At this stage of the game the scene became intensely ludicrous, and language would fail to describe it. Manchester claimed the chair and shouted "Order," but to no purpose. Fun was rampant, and the crowd was bound to have it. Some one proposed three cheers for Long John, which was answered with cheers and groans. Manchester essayed to say something, but failed. Cheers and groans were then given for General Hooker, McClellan and Lincoln.

Manchester appeared once more on the scene, and said he was the chairman, was first elected, and would have order. He would have order if he had to appoint twenty sergeants-at-arms. This was neither a Republican nor Democratic meeting. It was to celebrate the getting out of the draft by the city. Illinois is the banner State of the Union. Here the noise became intolerable, and it was almost impossible to catch what the gentleman from Cook said. Order having in a measure been restored, he said: "We have been our way, as John Logan, that good old Democrat (?) said, to the mouth of the Mississippi, and we'll retain it by Democratic arms." He took pleasure in introducing John Wentworth, who was received with cheers and groans—the latter predominating. Mr. Wentworth declined. A fresh voice from Greece shouted, "Long John has no right to speak here, as he hasn't given a cent to the draft." Mr. Wentworth mildly intimated that the gentleman lied. He had subscribed to the town of Lyons, where his property is. Manchester became disgusted, and asserted that order would be maintained if he had to send for a regiment of soldiers to preserve it. [Derisive cheers.]

The chairman then introduced Chas. Walker, who was received with uproarious bursts of applause. Mr. Walker hoped the meeting would come to order, and nominated Ira Y. Munn, Esq., as chairman. Manchester swore he was the chairman and wouldn't give place to any one save Mr. Walker. [Cries from the crowd of "a free fight."] He then called upon Mr. Munn to address the crowd.

Mr. Munn accordingly made a few remarks, in which he congratulated the people in having got out of the draft.

John Comisky was next introduced and received with considerable applause from the mackerel portion of the crowd. He thought that the meeting was called for no political purposes, but as a jubilee. He found, however, that politicians, who were not to be found among the people, were at the meeting for the purpose of turning it to their own ends. The Alderman waxed indignant at such conduct and said Long John came there to control the meeting. [Immense confusion and cries of "he can't do it," "he deserves a coat of tar and feathers."] Long John told him that he (Long John) was going to be denounced there. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." He was in favor of politicians standing aside; this was a people's meeting. [Cries of "where is McCormick."] The Alderman continued, McCormick did not come there to control the meeting. If he did he ought to be denounced and he (Comisky) would be the first to do it. The people came there to thank each other for getting out of the draft—not the shoddyites and aristocracy.

The band here played "Rally Round the Flag," and Obadiah Jackson, Jr., another mackerel, essayed to speak. He was opposed to the introduction of politics and hoped none would be introduced. (The band gave some more music.)

Mr. Walker submitted a series of resolutions, which he could not read owing to his poor sight. Manchester attempted to read them, but being nearly blind—drunk, "we were going to say but refrain—failed miserably in doing so. He got as far as "the Supervisors have appropriated $300,000 to each individual," when his voice was drowned with cries of "louder," "louder." Not liking the treatment he left the resolutions and told a story about the Angel Gabriel, which he was requested to repeat. Finally "the gentleman from Cook" managed to spell out the resolutions, which praised the action of the Board of Supervisors and the bankers, brokers, and others, who took the scrip at par, and denounced those who wanted to depreciate the bonds, and those who refused their aid.

Mr. Walker then explained the difficulties encountered in raising the men and money, and the encounters with the flesh brokers, and censured the TRIBUNE for an article which appeared some time ago, relative to the actions of the committee. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and some one proposed cheers for Little Mac. Manchester said this was no political meeting, but he was for Little Mac.

On motion the meeting was declared adjourned, and the band played "Yankee Doodle."

SYNOD OF PEORIA.

Annual Meeting in Chicago—A Union of Presbyterians—The Country—Religious Services To-Day.

This important body, the ministers of the Presbyterian Church (N. S.,) and delegates from the Churches, convened on Thursday evening last in the First Presbyterian Church in this city—Rev. Z. M. Humphreys—and was opened by a sermon of great pertinence, from the retiring Moderator, Rev. H. H. Kellogg. After which the body adjourned till half past eight o'clock on Friday.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

The Synod convened pursuant to adjournment, and spent the first hour in devotional exercises of a very interesting nature. The body then proceeded to business, when a large number of ministers and delegates appeared to be present. Rev J. U. Bailey, of Bloomington, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. A. K. Strong, of Galena, temporary clerk. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and corrected. Revs. H. H. Kellogg, M. Wakeman, and John Sailor, being present from other ecclesiastical bodies, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Rev. L. J. Halsey, D. D., and Elder Wm. G. Holmes, of the Synod of Chicago (O. S.), appeared as delegates from that body, bringing to the Synod of Peoria its fraternal regards, and proposing a correspondence between the bodies similar to that already inaugurated between the two General Assemblies.

In reply to these addresses the moderator expressed, in a very happy manner, the pleasure Synod experienced in hearing the remarks of the delegates. We appreciate the feelings which led to the action of your body. Our churches are founded on the same principles, have the same history, and the same common heritage. We feel that we ought never to have been divided. Providence is powerfully teaching us that divisions are not good. [illegible] Synod will take the requisite action in response. We welcome you, and shall be happy to have you remain, and participate in all our deliberations.

A committee was now appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the views of Synod on this subject.

The subject of the next place of annual meeting was brought up, and Waukegan selected.

Upon motion of Rev. Alfred Eddy, a committee on the state of the country was raised, consisting of Messrs. Eddy, Curtis, and Williams, with instructions to bring in a report on this subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The greater portion of the afternoon was occupied in a free conversation on the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod. The reports were generally of a very encouraging character, indicating a good degree of spiritual prosperity, and an advance in all the elements of growth and permanence.

Rev. Mr. Cobb, agent of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, was heard in behalf of that cause, and a committee appointed to prepare a minute on that subject.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, from the Committee on Correspondence, brought in a report recommending the acceptance of the overture of the Synod of Chicago, and the appointment of Delegates to attend the present sessions of that body, at Rock Island.

The report was adopted, and Rev. J. H. Trowbridge and Elder B. Wheeler were appointed said delegates; and Rev. T. H. Humphrey and Elder Wm. H. Brown principals, alternates, and Rev. Isaac E. Carey and Oliver H. Lee, Elder, alternates, to the meeting of next year.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod met and listened to an able discourse from Rev. Dr. Curtis, President of Knox College, on the "Inspiration of the Scriptures." We regret our inability to give an outline of this most timely and interesting sermon.

SATURDAY.

The Synod met at 7½ o'clock, and spent an hour and a half in devotional exercises of a highly interesting character, after which the body proceeded to business.

Rev. Alfred Eddy, from the Committee on the State of the Country, reported as follows, which report was accepted and adopted:

REPORT.

WHEREAS, The rapid changes which occur in the aspects of the present great struggle in our country seem to require of us, from time to time, utterances; therefore

Resolved, That we rejoice in the signal victories God has given our armies and navy, as affording precious proof of His care of us as a nation, and promise of the restoration and perpetuity of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That we regard these successes, together with the increasing evidences of the loyalty of the people and their determination to extinguish the remains of this wicked rebellion, as manifest indications of Divine Providence directing us in the only path that leads to a righteous and lasting peace.

Resolved, That we reiterate our assurances of cordial and earnest support of the Government, and recommend to our Churches that they "pray without ceasing" for the final and speedy triumph over every foe, and the return of unity, and God's blessing upon our distracted land.

Sundry reports, not of general interest followed. The Committee on Home Missions reported a highly gratifying progress in this important department of Christian effort.

Rev. Mr. Hutchins, from the Committee on the subject of the Freedmen reported, expressing the deep sympathy of the body with this cause, and recommending that collections be made in all our churches in its behalf. Accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Religious Exercises reported recommending the following distribution of Ministers for the Sabbath:

First Presbyterian Church—Morning, Rev. J. W. Bailey; evening, Rev. W. C. Dickinson, Communion service at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Second Presbyterian Church—Morning, Dr. Curtis; Evening, Rev. J. W. Bailey.

Third Presbyterian Church—Morning, Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson; Evening, Rev. A. K. Strong.

Westminster—Morning, Rev. S. Wyckoff; Evening, Rev. E. B. Avery.

Olivet—Morning, Rev. D. K. Eddy; Evening, Rev J. L. Merton.

Calvary—Morning, Rev. L. P. Crawford; Evening, Rev. J. B. Carey.

Edwards—Morning, Rev. A. K. Strong; Evening, Rev. E. Marsh.

Railroad Chapel—Evening, Rev. S. Wyckoff.

North Presbyterian—Morning, Rev. J. Kidd; Evening, Rev D. K. Eddy.

South Presbyterian—Morning, Rev. E. B. Avery; Evening, Rev. W. W. Wells.

Rev. H. De Pugh (colored), from Keokuk, Iowa, was heard in behalf of the colored people of Keokuk, asking aid in the erection of an African church at that place, and himself and his object commended to the sympathy of the Christian public.

The recommendation of the General Assembly, that the first week in January next be observed as a week of prayer for the world's conversion, and the last Thursday in February as a day of prayer for colleges, was reiterated by the Synod.

Recess till 2½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

The favorite operatic troupe, which gave a season of opera last winter at McVicker's, opens our musical season on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, with two grand operatic concerts. The troupe embraces Lorini, (Virginia Whiting,) the well-known prima donna; Mme. Natali Testa, reputed to be a most excellent contralto, but unknown to Chicago audiences; Stefani the tenor robusto, a capital artiste; Sig. Testa, a *tenor de grazia* of the Brignoli school, and Amodio, the best baritone in the country. Behrens is the conductor. The programme is a fine one, and the established reputation of the artists should ensure full houses each night. Reserved seats for each concert will be sold at Higgins' music store, on Wednesday. As the first course to the operatic season, and a musical appetizer, we recommend these concerts. The styles are now fully developed, they must be exhibited, and this has been the first opportunity. Magenta, the small bonnets, those excruciating pastilles, the plaids, *et cetera*, with Faust, the *donna mobile*, the Barber and immortal Don Juan ought to bring out a brilliant display. Be on hand early for the good seats. We shall publish the programme hereafter.

Grau, the impresario, is here, lending the results of his long operatic experience to the furtherance of the new opera house. *On dit*, that he will stay here for some time to give his advice on ornamentation, decorations and interior arrangements. We have not yet learned the composition of his troupe, but he is indefatigable and irrepressible, and will be on hand Monday, the 15th of April, (Easter Monday) with Faust, which will be superbly produced.

Don't forget the Philharmonic Concert. The programme is the best one yet offered. Mrs. Matteson, our excellent home artist, makes her last appearance prior to her departure for California. The house will be filled with her admirers.

At the Museum "Uncle Tom" has been *en regle* every evening during the week, except on Friday evening, when Miss Lotta was made the recipient of a rousing benefit. On Monday evening will be presented "Up at the Hills," with a full cast.

The Rifle Ball held forth at McVicker's during the week, with Mr Barrett as Elliott Grey. On Monday evening Miss Mary Provost will appear in the drama of Nell Gwynn.

Crowded houses were the rule at both places of amusement.

The second annual ball of the German Masons' and Bricklayers' Society will be given in Bryan Hall this (Monday) evening. We notice our ever foremost friend, Supervisor Steinmuller, as on the Committee of Arrangements—a sufficient guarantee that the et ceteras will be of the most unexceptionable character. The Society is on a solid basis, with a large list of members. We expect that there will be a full attendance, and that all present will enjoy a good time.

The Hutchinson family will appear in Chicago on Tuesday evening. They will give in Bryan Hall a few of those soul-stirring melodies which caused their unceremonious expulsion from the lines of the Potomac Army, when that noble body of men was disgraced by the leadership of the Little Mackerel. Their present repertoire is spoken of as being a very superior one, and the different parts well filled. Tuesday is the only night of their appearance here.

Arlington & Co. will open in the Academy of Music a week from Monday.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Programme of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club for the Remainder of the Campaign.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

There will be a grand torchlight procession of all the Wide Awake organizations in the city, accompanied by music and banners. Leave Lincoln Hall at 7 o'clock sharp. March past Metropolitan and Bryan Halls, and such other parts of the city as may be agreed upon. Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, one of the most popular and eloquent orators of the day, will speak at Bryan Hall at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The Wide Awake procession will visit Bryan Hall, and also Metropolitan Hall, where the Hon. Schuyler Colfax is announced to speak.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

There will be a grand city and county Union mass meeting and celebration of our political and military victories, to which distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the Public Square. Speaking from four stands or two, as may be thought best.

In the evening a grand torchlight procession of Wide Awakes and others, in which all the workingmen's and other patriotic organizations of the city and county are invited to take part. Speaking in the evening at Bryan Hall, with singing and music.

The State Central Committee, and all clubs and other patriotic organizations of the city and county, and the citizens of Chicago and Cook county, are respectfully invited to co-operate and participate.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7.

all Union Leagues, all Wide Awakes and all political and patriotic organizations, of whatever name and nature, as well as our citizens generally that have at heart the success of free principles and the re-establishment of our Government upon the foundation of eternal justice, are invited to join in a grand torchlight procession, and march with music and banners through the principal streets of the city. JOHN L. HANCOCK,

President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club.

Union Mass Meetings.

FOR COOK COUNTY.

Union Mass Meetings will be held in the following towns of Cook county, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned:

At Dunton Station, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26th, at 2 o'clock.

At East Wheeling, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th, at 2 o'clock.

At Moulton's (Dutchman's Point) in town of Niles, Thursday evening, Oct. 27th, at 7 o'clock.

At Lemont, Friday afternoon, Oct. 28th, at 2 o'clock.

At Blue Island, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29th, at 2 o'clock.

At Schaumberg Centre, Monday afternoon, Oct. 31st at 2 o'clock.

Hon John Wentworth, the Union Candidate of the county and others, will be present and address all these meetings. Let the people turn out in their might and hear these champions of Right, Justice and Liberty.

JOHN L. HANCOCK, Chairman,
S. A. IRVIN, Ass't. Sec.
Camp. Committee.

(The other Union papers of city will please copy

Union Meetings.

All Union men of the Eleventh Ward are requested to meet at Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee avenue, on Monday evening, 24th Oct., at 8 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of organizing a company of Wide Awakes.

The Lincoln and Oglesby Club of the Eleventh Ward, is requested to meet at Aurora Hall, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. All the Union men of the Ward are earnestly invited to be present. It is time that every Union man was at work. We have less than three weeks to work before the election. Turn out, every man, and commence a vigorous campaign in the Ward.

S. L. RUSSELL, President.

On Monday there will be a Union meeting at Bremen Station, on the Rock Island Railroad. Hon. John Wentworth, W. Jackson, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

Hon. John Wentworth will speak at Thornton Station on Tuesday, and at Worth on Saturday.

There will be a Union meeting at Lemont, in this county, on Friday evening, which will also be addressed by Messrs. Wentworth, Jackson and others. All men in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as our fathers made it, are invited to take part in the proceedings.

ENLISTMENTS.—Recruiting was not brisk on Saturday, and several of the towns are yet behind, though a vigorous and determined effort will, probably, wipe out their indebtedness on Monday. The following are the enlistments and the remaining deficits:

	Enlistments.	Deficits.
Lyons	13	[illegible]
Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	3	[illegible]
Bremen	—	1
Totals	22	7

FREE EVENING SCHOOLS.—We would again call the attention of our readers to the free evening schools which will be open for the winter term, on this Monday evening, in the Dearborn, Haven, Foster, Washington and Franklin school houses. They will be open each evening except Saturday and Sunday, for both sexes. We shall be glad to see them well attended. Let it be remembered that these schools are free, the object of their institution being to give an opportunity for instruction to those whose early education has been neglected. Employers, make a note of it, and give those under you an opportunity of making themselves wiser and better.

THE NORTH SIDE.—The Union men of the North Division of the City are "Wide Awake;" there will be no lack of effort there to carry the whole ticket. All the wards are organized, and each ward will make a splendid gain of votes. A great meeting will be held at Uhlich's block, in the Sixteenth Ward, on Wednesday evening. On the occasion a company of Wide-Awakes will be organized. Let there be a large turn-out. In this campaign there must not be any failures.

LADIES' FESTIVAL.—A ladies festival for the benefit of soldier's families will be held in the Union Park House on Thursday next, the proceeds to be disbursed by the Young Men's Christian Association. Donations are requested from parties willing to aid in relieving the suffering which threatens the families of our soldiers during the coming winter.

"WAHOO POLKA." This is the title of a musical variation laid on our table, which is remarkable for its intricacy and the number of flats found in its composition. It is, however, a fine piece of music, and will be found a fanciful praxis for the performer. It is dedicated to the proprietor of the now celebrated "Wahoo Bitters," by John N Patterson, of Buffalo, New York.

LECTURE.—David Bell, formerly editor of the *Irish Liberator*, will deliver a lecture in Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening next. Subject—"The Irish Republic, as intended by the men of '98." This lecture has been delivered by the speaker in the principal cities of Great Britain, and drew great applause.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. John McArthur, late of General Sherman's army, arrived in town yesterday and is now stopping at the Tremont. We learn that he has been relieved of his command in the South, and is ordered to report for duty in Missouri.

SIXTH WARD JUBILEE.—A meeting was held in the Sixth Ward on Friday evening to make rejoicings on the occasion of having filled the quota. The people had a good time; speeches and bonfires, and sky rockets with other [illegible] ... Resolutions were adopted expressing the thanks of the meeting to the contributors to the County Scrip, especially to the C. B. & Q., the C. & N. W. and the C. & A. railroad companies. Also to Charles Walker and Messrs. Walsh & Walcott, and to the members of the different committees, and censuring those who had refused to subscribe.

Union Candidates' Meeting

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

The Union candidates of Cook county, from Congressmen to Supervisors, are requested to meet at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25th, at 9 o'clock, for consultation. Let none stay away. JOHN L. HANCOCK, Chairman.
S. A. IRWIN, Ass't Sec'y Camp. Com.

THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE.—To say that Bryan Hall was crowded last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Murdoch's second reading for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, would be a very feeble description. The Hall was more than crowded—it was jammed full to overflowing with a sweltering mass of humanity, and hundreds who could neither obtain sitting or standing room were obliged to take a reluctant departure.

The subject was the "Poetry of the Bible," which he handled in such a masterly style as to forbid criticism, unless the critic were Murdoch. He read a large number of selections from the sacred volume, showing the awful and sublime, the emotional, the passionate, and the pathetic. He closed with a reading of an extract from Sir Walter Scott's historical novel, "Old Mortality," which could well be considered applicable to the present condition of our distracted country.

In a pecuniary point of view the entertainment was a perfect success. Tickets to the amount of $717.50 were sold at the door.

MURDOCH'S LAST READING.—Remember that the last reading given by Mr. Murdoch during his stay in this city will be given this evening at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home and soldiers' families; the entire proceeds being devoted to the fund of these noble charities. He will deliver a lecture on the "Poetry of the Bible," interspersed with readings and recitations from the sacred writings. We need scarcely ask that a full attendance be accorded. Undoubtedly the audience will be one of the largest of the season. Fresh life and new beauties will be evolved from the sacred page, by his inevitable rendition, and whether to the Christian seeking for inspiration, or the literary looking for the sublime in composition, the philanthropist willing to aid suffering humanity, the patriot yearning to assist the soldier, or to the curious in search of a new sensation, this lecture will be a treat not often offered. Let all hear it.

LYONS. HON J. WENTWORTH ON THE DRAFT.—The following resolution has been sent us from the Draft Committee of the town of Lyons. The action referred to is eminently characteristic of the man we believe, Thursday next, is likely to be appointed as the time; "may we be there to see." The resolution is signed by Samuel Vial, R. J. Allison, Joseph Holmes, and J. Armen:

Resolved, That the thanks of the town of Lyons is hereby tendered to Hon. John Wentworth, who has stood by us from the beginning concerning the draft. He has prevented us from imposition in the first instance, by having the moral courage to tell us that we must help ourselves, and, in the last instance, by advancing the money to every man who could not help himself.

Resolved, That Mr. Wentworth be requested to name the day when he can meet the men of Lyons for a grand jubilee.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN.—This sheet is out in its third number to-day, and is improving. It contains a great amount and variety of news from "over the sea," of great interest to all who hail from the British Islands, and not altogether dull to those of native birth. The circulation is rapidly extending.

THE 13TH REGIMENT.—The 134th regiment, one hundred day men will turn over all their Government property this (Monday) morning at Camp Fry. See General Orders in our advertising columns.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Temperance Mission.—The Union Executive Committee of the Good Templars have appointed Mr. N. J. McNeil in charge of the City Temperance Mission at No. 183 Clark street. His P. O. box is 3734.

Pioneer Wide-a-Wakes!—There will be a meeting of the Pioneer Wide-a-Wakes, for business and drill, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.
JAS. R. HAYDEN, Captain.

Ninth Ward Wide-Awakes.—Every member of this organization is ordered to meet at Washington Skating Park on Monday evening at half past seven, sharp, for parade.

N. B.—Every Union man in the ward is invited to attend to prepare for the grand turn-out, on Thursday evening, Oct. 27. By order of
CAPT. S. B. RAYMOND.

Agents Wanted.—$15.00 per day. Send for circular. C. M. Dunn & Co., 182 Clark street. oc23-n712-7t

Martine's Dancing Academy.—Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASS—Meets Monday and Saturday evenings.
PRIVATE CLASS—On Tuesdays and Saturdays.
LADIES' CLASS—On Mondays.
SOIREES for the Scholars and Friends Tuesday evenings. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197 26t

Dr. James, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets—specialist in the treatment of private diseases. The following editorial is from the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* of August 9th, 1864. The writer of this article is acquainted with the Doctor professionally, therefore what he says may be relied on. The skeptical may refer to the editor of said paper. Here is the editorial:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. James, found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous, cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to 'Old Sands of Life,' who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason & Dixon's line, and justly so if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent men and physicians in the country. ...

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now resides.

"He has, in three years' practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than any other physician in the western country. He has some of the strongest testimonials ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, Dr William Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger* (a medical journal, and the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract, or have had such diseases entailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago, than to suffer with disease, and the afflicted will find it to their interest to consult Dr. James before entrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, up stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Sunday from 9 to 12 m. oc23-n751-3t

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 22.

BEEVES—This has been one of the gloomiest market days of the year. The total supply aggregates about 5,400, which is the largest number ever yarded here in any one week. At least two-thirds of these are from the interior of this State. What sales were made to-day indicate a decline of six to ten dollars per head, but the demand is extremely limited. The New Yorkers have bought comparatively few, as they can get all they want, and more too, in commission. Some fifteen hundred have changed hands at prices ranging from 7¼c for poor, to 8c for good to choice extra. The Brighton men were the principal buyers. It is estimated that the total loss on cattle this week will not fall much short of $50,000.

SHEEP—Are selling at 4½@5c, but demand limited. Receipts 5,000.

HOGS—The market is less active. The New Yorkers are not taking so many, but the demand is for Eastern markets. Prime packing hogs are not plenty. Prices are 12@13c. The receipts were 17,300.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 22.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales spring extra at $8.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but 3@5c higher. Sales this a. m. of 17,000 bu No. 1 at $1.70@1.72; on 'Change of 11,000 bu at $1.72; this afternoon and evening the market rules about $1.74. Not much doing, dealers are afraid to sell short or buy to hold. Receipts 21,000 bu. Oats firm. Sales 600 bu No. 1 at 48; in store. Corn quiet at $1.18.

NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22—WHEAT—Market this evening 3@5c better. Sales 20,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.74@1.75.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday Evening, Oct. 22.

CLEARED—Iron Clad, Lasalle, 26,200 ft lumber, 7,500 shingles; S. Hamlin, Ottawa, 13 tons coal; Parson Brownlow, Lasalle, 19,000 ft lumber, 10,000 siding, 30,000 shingles, 35,450 lath, 254 bbls.

ARRIVED—Advance, Lemont, 46 yds dimension stone; Prairie Queen, Morris, 7,000 bu oats, 300 bu rye; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport, 5,500 bu oats, 75 bu beans; Laura Ann, Ottawa, 6,133 bu oats, 17,575 lbs seeds, 28 barley, 150 bu wheat; Ottawa, Ottawa, 7,500 bu corn; Kate, Lasalle; Joseph, Lemont, 37 yds rubble stone; Olive Branch, Lasalle, 1,800 bu wheat, 1,550 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sunday, Oct. 23.

UP—Red, White and Blue, Ellsworth, Sunshine, Cour, Lonia.

DOWN—[illegible]

WIND—S. W.

New York Market.

NEW YORK Saturday Evening, Oct. 22, 1864.

COTTON—Steady and firmer at $1.20 for middlings.

FLOUR—Receipts 9,200 [illegible] ... Western [illegible] ... for round hoop Ohio; $11.20@11.50 for trade brands. Market closing firm.

WHEAT—Firmer. State and Western $1.75@1.77.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce, and prices light better; winter red Western $1.80; choice Michigan $1.90. Corn, firmer at $1.54 for mixed western. Oats, firmer, and in fair demand at 90c for western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; Cuba 18¼@[illegible]. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans $1.10.

PETROLEUM—Active, excited and higher; 43@45c for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond; [illegible] for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, and closing steady at $39.00@39.50 for mess; $41.75@42.00 for new do, cash, and regular way, closing at $39.50 cash; $37.00@38.50 for prime; $37.50 for prime mess. Also, 1,200 bbls new mess for all November, buyers option at $41.00, and 500 bbls for all December, buyers option at $41.00. Lard firmer at 19@21c. Butter dull; 30@40c for western, and 38@45c for state. Cheese inactive; 12@21c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, Oct. 22.

MONEY—Steady at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet at 108@108¾ for gold.

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 207, declining to 206¾, advancing to 210¾, declining to 210¼ and closing at 210¼.

Total exports of specie to-day, $427,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Campbell, E. WRIGHT, of Chillicothe, Ill., to LYDIA J., eldest daughter of H. C. Bennett, of Centreville, St. Joseph county, Mich. No cards.

On the 19th inst. by Friend's Ceremony, Mr. EDWARD FOULKE and ADELAIDE, daughter of Jacob W. Colladay, all of Macon County, Illinois.

On Thursday, Oct. 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. CHARLES W. LORDELL and Miss RITA M. BLAW, both of Moline, Illinois. No cards.

At Belle River, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 18th, by Rev. W. B. Palmer, Mr. F. H. ADAMS, of Fall River, Mass., and Miss M. AUGUSTA COOPER, late of Beloit, Wisconsin.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., CAROLINE E., wife of A. F. Kent, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence, No. 131 South Green street, at 4 o'clock p. m. on Monday.

THE "LONDON TIMES" ON SEWING MACHINES.

A STERLING BRITISH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The Great Thunderer Among the Needle-Workers—A Critical Discussion.

Machines, Stitches, Distinctive Features—A Humanitarian View.

[From the London Times.]

HISTORY OF THE INVENTION.

The history of the Sewing Machine affords a singular instance of the manner in which a social problem, the settlement of which has been the despair of philanthropists, sometimes settles itself by the most unexpected means, and by the most unlooked-for agents. While Hood was composing the "Song of the Shirt," and painting with the tints of despair the poor seamstress slaving in her garret, a mechanic, almost equally poverty-stricken, was working out in an American garret the means of her emancipation. "In poverty, hunger, and dirt," Elias Howe, a native of Massachusetts, surrounded by a young family, for whom he was obliged to labor during the day, devoted his after hours to the construction of a sewing machine. This was about the year 1841, and his career since that period up to the present time affords an episode in the annals of intelligent labor pregnant with incidents, and checkered with lights and shades, which afford another illustration of the old saying that "fact is stranger than fiction." Judicial investigations have demonstrated, in the clearest manner, that to Howe, and to him alone, belonged the credit of inventing the first sewing machine. Others, it is true, had tried to do what he had accomplished, but failed; and an Englishman may fairly take the credit of going within an ace of the invention, without knowing how near he was to fame and fortune.

SOME DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.

The public is so familiar with the Sewing Machine, consisting of an iron arm and an arrangement of parts at its extremity which almost rivals the human hand in delicacy, that we need not enter into any particular description of its appearance or mode of operation. The method however by which the stitch is made by the various machines now in use, and the character of the stitch itself, vary very much. The majority of these machines make the "lock-stitch," by far the most durable method of sewing. The threads are made to interlock within the fabric sewed, a very important feature, inasmuch as the fastening of the thread is protected from the friction of wear and washing. All machines used in trade where strength is required make this stitch; indeed, cloth and leather work would not bear the loop-stitch fastening, which is made outside of the material sewed, and forms a ridge very liable to be worn away. Howe's Thomas' and Singer's powerful manufacturing machines make the lock stitch. There is also another machine which works it, but in a different manner. THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, WHICH IS THE ONE BEST CALCULATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK, MAKES THE LOCK-STITCH BY MEANS OF A ROTATING HOOK, WHICH INTERLACES THE THREAD ON THE UNDER SIDE, AND DOES AWAY WITH THE NECESSITY FOR THE SHUTTLE, WHICH IS UNNECESSARILY NOISY IN THE DRAWING ROOM OR BOUDOIR. There are other machines which substitute a looper for the shuttle, and make a single thread loop-stitch which is apt to unravel. SOME OF THE SEWING MACHINES ARE VERY EXTRAVAGANT IN THE USE OF THREAD; ONE* OF THE MOST NOTED OF THOSE MAKING THE DOUBLE-LOOP CHAIN-STITCH, USING SIX YARDS OF THREAD TO ONE OF SEWING. This is a serious matter, looked upon in a manufacturer's point of view, where the great aim is to economize the material.

THE SEWING MACHINE AND ITS ADJUNCTS.

The sewing machine proper does nothing but plain stitching; but there are several ingenious appliances for hemming, tucking and binding. By this mechanism the machine prepares its own hem, and stitches it at the same time, lays and sews simultaneously the binding on the edge of any material, the plaits and tucks of an almost flounce width, sewing them with mathematical regularity and precision. Everything, in short, that the most cunning seamstress can do with her needle, the machine can do vastly better and quicker—with the exceptions, namely, button hole making and sewing buttons on; and we hear that the former will shortly be an exception no longer.

STATISTICS OF MACHINE WORK.

Many tables have been published by the patentees of different machines, showing the comparative speed of machine sewing and ordinary hand work. That some machines not using the shuttle can be driven as high as 2,000 stitches a minute, is doubtless true; but this rate of speed implies the use of steam instead of the foot as a motive power. The labor, however, is not so heavy in cloth and linen work but that the human foot is quite capable of performing it, and with advantage to the worker as far as health is concerned. On an average, a lock stitch machine makes between 500 and 600 stitches a minute against 25 to 35 by hand.

THE MACHINE IN ENGLAND.

At the present moment, with the exception of one trade, the Sewing Machine may be said to be wholly in the hands of the women, and that one is the boot and shoe trade. The opposition of the Trade Union must be held responsible for this, but to maintain it much longer is impossible—outsiders, or non-Union men, are beating those suffering under trade protection, both in the quality and quantity of the work they are turning out. The slop-sellers and the great ready-made houses almost exclusively sew by machinery, and the consequence is that the laboring classes get far better sewing than the gentlemen who employ the crack tailors of the West-end. That the competition of these outsiders, or "black sheep," as they are termed, will break down all opposition we have no doubt. Meanwhile the machine will have to go through the same ordeal as the threshing machine and other labor saving implements have already done in England.

A HUMANITARIAN VIEW.

The Sewing Machine has everywhere improved instead of lowered the wages of needle women. It has practically rendered Hood's seamstress "with fingers weary and worn," a thing of the past. No woman working at it earns so little as 5s. a week, which with the common needle would have been high wages, and they no longer labor for such a pittance sixteen hours a day. In the various factories where it is employed, ten hours a day is the average time of labor. The poor shirtmaker, who threw out such a dismal shadow on the wall in the poet's picture, need do so no longer. We visited one of the largest shirtcollar makers in London the other day, and found the young girls employed at wages ranging between 12s. and 20s. a week—all healthy looking, merry and bright. These wages, we heard, were a fair sample of those now given in this particular trade, and that of shirt making throughout the metropolis; and what is more, the cry on all hands, is for labor. "It is not machines we want, but machine workers," is the constant complaint of the manufacturers. "If I had a thousand women who could work the Sewing Machine," said the agent of one of the largest Sewing Machine manufactories, "I could find places at good wages for them all." In the United States, where the Sewing Machine has become a domestic institution, young girls when at school are trained in its use. Possibly it may be so with us when the machine becomes more widely known. What is wanted is a training establishment, in which the Machines of all the patentees in general use may be taught gratis.

AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

And the Machine promises to do more for the seamstress than to shorten her daily toil, and to improve its remuneration; it will enable her to pursue it under far more favorable conditions of health. Dressmakers and indeed all persons working any length of time with the needle, are subject to special diseases. The needlewoman's headache and the dyspepsia produced by long hours of inaction in a stooping position, are as well known in our London dispensaries as the "housemaid's knee" or the "dropped hands" of the plumber, or any other well-defined trade disease. In working with the needle only one half of the body—indeed, little more than the arms—are employed, while the chest is contracted and the spine bent. On the other hand, working with the Machine produces none of these disorders; the necessity of employing the legs in working the treadles restores the balance of exercise between the upper and lower extremities, and promotes the circulation. Moreover, in machine work there is none of the eternal monotony which the eternal stitch of the needle makes so depressing to the mind. That the needle has destroyed more lives than the sword there can be very little doubt, when we call to mind the very high rate of mortality—the highest among all occupations—of the tailors and seamstresses which form large classes among the industrial population. To this sad and altogether unnecessary mortality, the London dressmakers and milliners during the season contribute far more than their due proportion. To these poor girls, the Sewing Machine will come to the rescue. It can work against time and satisfy the reckless demands of Mayfair far better than any Act of Parliament that has ever been framed for their benefit.

FERTILITY OF AMERICAN INVENTION.

While the original patent had been lying idle in this country, valuable Sewing Machines by the score had been patented and put in active operation throughout the United States, and in the year 1860 our metropolis found its shops, in prominent situations, invaded by Americans for the sale of a machine which appeared to the Englishman to have dropped from the clouds. There is not a Sewing Machine of any notoriety of English invention.

A THOUSAND MACHINES A WEEK.

The manufacture of Sewing Machines employs a large amount of labor in the States. Companies with ample capital are embarked in the undertaking, and its different parts are constructed, by self-acting machinery with great rapidity and precision, each part gauging to the thousandth part of an inch. Consequently the loss or destruction of any part of the machine can be replaced instantly, without any fitting or alteration. Those who have seen the Government rifle factory at Enfield, the machinery of which was copied from the Springfield works in America, with its ingenious devices for manufacturing lock, stock and barrel, with mathematical precision and great speed, will be able to realize a Sewing Machine factory as is conducted across the Atlantic—that of Wheeler & Wilson, for instance, turning out upwards of a thousand machines a week.

THE GRAND TOTALS.

The Americans are fond of indulging in estimates of the value of their sewing done in their country by this invention, and they placed it as high as $38,000,000 per annum in 1860. In the four years that have elapsed since that period, its employment has increased in an enormous ratio, and we scarcely dare to make a guess at what it amounts to at the present time. England, although late in the field, has now fairly made a start. The machine is now almost universally used where female labor with the needle was formerly employed, and in all trades where non-Union men work.

* The Grover and Baker Machine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Secret History of the War—Glimpses of our Home Rebels—Military Trials of Indiana Conspirators.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The military Commission for the trial of Milligan, Bowles, Humphreys, Heffran and Horsey, convened yesterday. The charges and specifications are similar to those upon which Dodd was tried, and to which the prisoners all pleaded not guilty.

W. M. Harrison, Grand Secretary of the order, was examined in behalf of the Government. His evidence yesterday, confirmed that of Stidger and others, who testified in the Dodd trial as to the organization and plans of the order. His examination was continued to-day, and shows that in June, 1864, the order numbered 15,000 in this State. It was organized in the counties of Marion, Marshall, Allen, Huntington, Laporte, Fulton, Cass, Harrison, Crawford, Washington, Orange, Grant, Madison, Perry, Vanderburg, and Warwick and some others, that the witness could not recollect.

The boxes containing arms seized in Dodd's building, were shipped by order of John C. Walker, who notified Dodd to inform Parsons that some boxes would come from New York addressed to him. Parsons was a Son of Liberty, and he stored the boxes in his building, knowing that they contained pistols. The first lot was boxes. Twenty boxes came two weeks after.

A letter from Jno. C. Walker, dated New York, May 4th, 1864, was introduced in evidence, in which Walker refers to a general uprising of the Society, and thinks Democrats should work for that and to that end. A letter from L. P. Milligan, dated Huntington, May 9th, 1864, identified by witness, was also put in evidence. In that Milligan looks forward to the time when bullets instead of ballots will be cast, and when the halter is the preamble to our platform. Without concluding the examination of Harrison, the Commission adjourned to two o'clock, Tuesday.

The Democratic State Central Committee have been in session in this city for the past two days. They were suddenly called together to devise some means, in the alarming state of their party affairs, of carrying the State for the grave digger of the Chickahominy, and against Lincoln. They have had a bothersome time of it, one proposing one thing, another something else, and have finally issued an address to the people of Indiana, which will appear in to-morrow's *Sentinel*. The address is only a prolonged howl over what they call the tremendous frauds at the late election, and says that in fourteen counties there was fraud enough, on the part of the Union men, to wipe out Morton's majority. They exhort the unterrified to rush once more to the deadly breach, and are confident that Little Mac will swim in what Big Mac was engulfed. It is evident that they are only whistling to keep their courage up. They don't allude at all to the frauds in the Copperhead counties.

The military authorities are very busy recovering and forwarding drafted men, recruits and substitutes. The 4th Regiment, volunteers, was organized yesterday. There are now about five thousand men in Camp Carrington, and arrivals of troops each day exceed those sent to the field. General Carrington, who has charge of the matter, is entitled to great credit for the energy with which he dispatches the great amount of business which presses upon him.

FROM DETROIT.

Monster Meeting at Hillsdale—A Twelve Mile Procession—The Union Cause in Michigan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, will speak in this city with Hon. D. S. Dickinson before the close of the campaign.

On Friday the Copperheads had a splendid fizzle at Adrian. Four or five weeks previous, huge posters were put up, announcing "the great Democratic rally of the campaign," and that Leslie Coombs, of Ky., and A. Ward (the veritable Artemus) would show. The day came, but the people didn't. A few went to the depot to escort the Tecumseh delegation; Tecumseh didn't come. Coombs and Artemus spoke. Not over five hundred of ye Democracy were present. The southern tier are not coppery, and old Lenawee county is good for fifteen hundred Union majority.

Three of the four new regiments being raised in this State departed this week to reinforce Gen. Grant, and the fourth leaves Kalamazoo on Tuesday next.

The Copperheads held another meeting here to-night at their wigwam yclept "The Fish Market." It was addressed by Dr. Breckman, of New York. It was a tame affair, devoid of all spirit or enthusiasm.

FROM HILLSDALE.

Great Union Demonstration.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HILLSDALE, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

One of the largest mass meetings ever held in Southern Michigan was held at Hillsdale. The crowd was estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand. The monster procession was not less than twelve miles in length. Hon. Schuyler Colfax was the principal speaker. Hillsdale county is sound to the core. It is the banner county of the State, and will roll up a rousing majority for Lincoln and Crapo.

FROM MADISON

Great Union Demonstration—Twelve Thousand People Present.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Union Mass Meeting here to-day was the grandest affair ever witnessed at the capital, and is pronounced by many who have attended numerous meetings in the State, the largest political demonstration which ever took place in Wisconsin. It proved that the heart of the people is sound, and that they are alive to the importance of the pending contest.

FROM NEW YORK.

Later from Virginia—The Capture of the Roanoke—Rebel News—The Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

The *World's* special correspondent with Sheridan, says: The opening success of the rebels depended, not so much on their strength as on the skill with which the assault was planned. The army which fought us is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. It used no cavalry, and the infantry consisted of five divisions, under Ramseur, Gordon, Pegram, Wharton and Kershaw. It was in command of Gen. Early, notwithstanding the reports that Longstreet has assumed command. Returned prisoners say that the rebels put all the Federal deserters at work in the trenches.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent gives an account of a successful expedition of the 20th New York cavalry from Suffolk, to break up contraband traffic with North Carolina. They had skirmishes with the rebels, and destroyed stores, cotton, brandy, shoes, clothing and arms, the buildings used for their storage and railroad stations, captured 145 beef cattle, telegraph offices and other things of value, and returned safely.

CELEBRATING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Yesterday and to-day New York has been dressed in flags in honor of Sheridan's victory.

REBEL NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner* says Gen. Bragg has gone to Wilmington temporarily, and will return to Richmond when the emergency which calls him there is over. The Montgomery *Appeal* says Beauregard and staff passed through Opelika on the 8th, to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and will personally direct the movements and operations of the army until the fall campaign is fully closed. The Mobile *Register* says Gen. Hood, in his proclamation to his troops, stated that Gen. Sherman could not muster over 35,000 muskets.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE.

HALIFAX, October 22.—The following is the statement of the capture of the steamship Roanoke, from Havana to New York, by Brain and associates, as gleaned from Capt. Presser, of the brigantine Mathilde:

The Roanoke left Havana for New York on her regular day. Captain Drew retired to his cabin at about ten o'clock p. m. At that time a number of passengers were assembled aft, singing, when suddenly several armed men, with revolvers, entered his cabin, and in a moment he found himself hand cuffed. Others of the party meanwhile adopted similar maneuvers in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes she was completely in the possession of her captors. Only two shots were fired, one taking effect. The carpenter of the Roanoke, who offered resistance, was shot dead. The captors at once shaped the course of the vessel for Bermuda. On arriving off the Island they did not attempt to harbor, but waited for a passing vessel by which they could get rid of the crew and passengers. There were fifty of the former and thirty of the latter, mostly Spanish. The Roanoke had little freight but she had from $40,000 to $50,000, partly in specie. She had but little coal when the transfer took place. After the Mathilde reached Bermuda with her passengers a party from the Roanoke arrived there in boats, the latter vessel having been burned.

THE REBEL DEBT.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury states that the debt of the Confederacy will be, on the 31st of the coming December, one thousand five hundred and seventy five millions. According to his statement fifteen thousand dollars in gold are equivalent in Richmond to three hundred thousand dollars of his currency.

THE REBEL PLAN.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Longstreet's advent in the Valley is thus accounted for in official circles: Lee became informed that Sheridan was withdrawing his forces, a portion having already reached Grant, and it was proposed that Longstreet, with a reorganized and reinforced army should fall suddenly on Sheridan's rear and destroy him before he could get into position.

MONEY MARKET.

Money continues in large supply and abundant. Considerable amounts are offered at 6 per cent. Street rates continue steady at 7 per cent. It is the general opinion that payments of the third installment on account of the loan will produce a stagnant market. Exchange same as yesterday. Gold market without any special excitement. This morning it took a sharp upward turn, and then was more active. Opened at 210¼, and closed at 210¾. Purchases to meet shipments will partially account for it, under the news from Sheridan. Shipments for the week, $425,000, imports of dry goods for the week, about three quarters of a million larger amount than this has been drawn out of warehouses. Gold closed at the evening board at 210¾.

STOCKS.

Stock market very dull, limited business done to-day, and confined almost exclusively to brokers. At the Board prices were generally better than yesterday. Government securities stronger. No transactions in State stocks. Railroad bonds were dull and show a disposition to sympathize with low prices of Railroad shares. Mining stocks slightly better.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Letter from the Rebel Governor of Louisiana to the Rebel Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 58.

HDQRS., MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 11, 1864.

The subjoined extract from a dispatch from Henry W. Allen, styling himself Governor of Louisiana, to the rebel Secretary of War, is published for general information:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPORT, LA., Sept. 26, 1864.

To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR—The time has come for us to put into the army every able bodied negro man as a soldier. This should be done immediately. Congress should, at the coming session, take action on this most important question. The negro knows that he cannot escape conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burthen to bear. We have learned from dear bought experience that negroes can be taught to fight, and that all who leave us are made to fight against us. I would free all able to bear arms, and put them into the field at once. They will make much better soldiers with us than against us, and swell the now depleted ranks of our armies.

I beg you to give this your earnest attention.

With assurance of my friendly regards and very high esteem, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

The class of persons to whom it refers will not be conscripted into the armies of the United States if they come within our lines. All will be freed, and they will be received and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers, or will be employed in the public service, and their families will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for themselves. If a draft should become necessary no discrimination against them will be made on the enrollment or draft.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

Details of the New Constitution.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The outline of the new Federal Constitution will probably be as follows: The Governor General of the Confederation to be appointed by the Crown, and be advised by a cabinet, under the British parliamentary form of government. Members of the upper chamber are to be appointed by the Crown, for life. Members of the lower house are to be elected for five years. Representation is to be adjusted every ten years.

The Lieut. Governor of each province is to be appointed by the Governor General of the Confederation, under the advice of the federal cabinet. Constitutions of the loyal legislations are to be determined by existing parliaments, without regard to uniformity.

The finance ministry of the different provinces are engaged in preparing financial statements for each province.

FROM MAINE.

Destructive Fire at Eastport—Loss 500,000.

PORTLAND, ME., Sunday, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Eastport states that a fire broke out at 1:30 o'clock this morning on Union Wharf, and continued till 8 o'clock, consuming all the business part of the town. About fifteen places of business were destroyed, including the best stores. The building containing the Frontier Bank, the telegraph office, &c., were burned. Loss estimated at $500,000.

FROM RICHMOND.

General Butler's Retaliatory Measure Successful—The Libby Family.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent with the army of the James River, states: The Richmond papers of the 19th aver that the rebels have withdrawn the Union prisoners from working on the fortifications, on account of Butler's retaliation in placing rebel prisoners in the Dutch Gap canal.

The wife and family of Mr. Libby, for whom Libby Prison is named, came into our lines, but will be sent back.

From Grant's Army.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 21.

Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg during the past week interrupted only by occasional picket firing which was renewed on Thursday night and kept up with spirit till day light along the centre of the line. Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of the James River, but the object of it was not known.

A dispatch announcing another Union victory in the Valley caused the most hearty rejoicing among our troops.

Destructive Fire.

LOWELL, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 22.—A very destructive fire occurred last night at what is known as Dracut Navy Yard, which totally destroyed a large new mill, counting room, and wooden houses, belonging to the Merrimack Woolen Company. Total loss, about $250,000; insured for $20,000. About two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

The Tennessee Matter.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22.—President Lincoln publishes this afternoon a lengthy reply to the Tennesseeans who assailed him, in which he declines to interfere in the affairs of Tennessee, deeming it a State matter altogether.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, at Auction. We will sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, October 28th, a fresh and desirable invoice of Fashionable Hats, consisting in part of Ovice, Madeira, Kearsarge, Cambraye, Imperials, Lycees and Waterfall Felt Hats, trimmed with Feathers, &c. Also, Turbans with fine trimmings, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear. Also, an invoice of Men's Hats. The Trade will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as they will be sold in quantities to suit dealers. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. oc23 n668-7t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Extensive sale of Superior Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, Oct. 25th, at 9½ o'clock a. m., We shall sell without reserve at our rooms, a splendid assortment of Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, covered in brocatelle, reps and hair cloth, Sofas, Book Cases, Marble Top Tables, Whatnots, Hat Trees with marble on drawer, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Parlor and Bedroom Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, Dining Tables, Oak Sideboards and Chamber Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, French and Cottage Bedsteads; also, a splendid assortment of Chamber Suits, in rosewood chestnut and walnut. Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets; also, one elegant Silver Plated Tea Set—cost $75.00—Urn, Cake Baskets, &c. Also, one Melodeon. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. oc23 n667-4t

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CLOAKS AT AUCTION. The Ladies of Chicago are respectfully informed that we shall offer them a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction and selecting from a very fine collection of Cloth, Doeskin, Beaver, Castor Beaver, Cloaks, Circulars, Sacques, Rotondes, &c., Trimmed with the very best of Trimmings, and made expressly for New York city retail trade. The assortment will be open for examination on Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 26th, and will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 27th, commencing at 9½ o'clock. BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At their large and spacious salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street. Each cloak will be put up and sold separately to distinctly marked and numbered. ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE ON THE ABOVE DAY. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. oc23-n665-4t

BY FLANAGAN & HATCH, GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS. We will sell at the city of Mattoon, Illinois, on Monday, October 24th, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Government Corral, 150 Horses and 2000 Mares. By order of Captain L. Curtis, C. Q. M. FLANAGAN & HATCH, Aucts. oc22-n118-3t

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, on the night of the 20th inst., a large brown horse, in good condition; weight about 1,100; has a white spot on forehead. Any person returning him to No. 84 Peoria street, will be suitably rewarded. LEANDER JOSEPHY. oc22-n681-3t

CLIFTON PETROLEUM CO. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. New York, Oct. 5, 1864. The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Co. have declared a dividend of one per cent for the month of September, payable Oct. 20 at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine street, New York, to shareholders of record at the closing of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. New York, Oct. 5, 1864. The trustees of the McKinley Oil Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent (on the capital stock) of the Company for the month of September, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine street, New York, to shareholders of record, at the closing of books this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 4. New York, Oct. 5, 1864. A dividend of one per cent, for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine street, New York, on and after Oct. 20th, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the closing of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1. New York, Oct. 11, 1864. A dividend of one per cent for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine st., New York, on and after Oct. 20, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the closing of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Amusements.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, OLD FOLKS AND YOUNG FOLKS, Give their Grand Entertainment at BRYAN HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th. Consisting of JOHN W., (original) HARRY, VIOLA and MAUD.

COME AND SPEND A PLEASANT HOUR—A Social Ball for the benefit of Mrs. A. PARKER, will take place at Lind's Block on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th. TICKETS $1.00. Floor Managers—F. P. Jones and P. Bailey.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVicker & Myers, Managers. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $4.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE. Engagement of the popular versatile actress, MARY PROVOST, Who will appear every evening and Saturday Afternoon, in a series of her most popular characters. MONDAY AND TUESDAY will be presented Tom Taylor's great comedy of NELL GWYNNE; OR, COURT AND STAGE. Nell Gwynne, Mary Provost; Mistress Stewart, Rachel Johnson; Duke of Richmond, Mr. Nagle. The performance will conclude with the Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK AND THAT SORT. Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers. Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24th, Will be presented Tom Taylor's successful Drama of UP AT THE HILLS. Major Stonehurst, Mr. Frank Aiken; Dr McKivet, Mr. Bradley; Capt. Stock, Mr. McManus; Mrs Col McCann, Mrs. L. R. Ferris; Moura, Jennie Hight. To conclude with CATCHING A GOVERNOR. Michael Brouski, Mr. John Dillon; Katherine Kloper, Miss Lotta. In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. PRICES OF ADMISSION: To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room, 30 cts. To Dress Circle or Parquette, 30 cts. Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, 75 cts. Orchestra Chairs (30 in number), $1.00. Private Boxes, $5.00 and $6.00. Children under 12 years of age to Museum, 15 cts. Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price. Children in Arms, not admitted.

VARIETY THEATRE. Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street. C M. CHADWICK, Proprietor and Manager. T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager. New Stars! New Attractions!! MISS MAUDE STANLEY, Operatic Vocalist. Immense success of MR. C. E. COLLINS and JOHNNY ALLEN. SCALE OF PRICES: Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle, 35 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00; Single Seats in boxes, 75 cents. CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at ¼ to 7 o'clock; Performance commences at ¼ to 8.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class opens at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night. oc12-n348-4t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One new three spring Express or Grocery Wagon; one new two spring Express or Grocery Wagon. Apply to T. S. CARPENTER, 263 Randolph street, or P. O. Box 365, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A good Family horse, kind, gentle and thoroughly broke, &c., with or without moveable Top Buggy, Eastern make; Harness and Saddle. Address "A B X," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a Variety Store and dwelling in a thriving village, at a railroad station, a short distance from Chicago. A good chance for a profitable business, with a small capital. For particulars call on S. B. HARRISON, 75 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A light bay Morgan horse, seven years old. He is a very neat and spirited animal, well broke and unsurpassed as a traveler. Apply to JOHN F. EBERHART, 117 So. Clark street or address Box 5060.

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all complete, in Cairo, Ill.; completed and opened July 11th, 1864; well furnished Liquor Saloon attached to it. The Theatre seats 600, at present prices of admission, and is paying well. It can be made, for a first-class Beer Hall. ... Rent from $50 to $100 per day to run it. ... leased for two years from July 11th, 1864 ... Not being in the theatrical line, and desiring to discontinue all business I offer it for sale low. ... cash; or part cash and balance good paper at six and twelve months, with interest; or I will exchange for a good, improved or unimproved farm ... Chicago ... Address H. B. CLIFFORD, Memphis, Tenn., or W. A. GAGE, 211 South Water street, Chicago. I have also, for sale low, a fine side-wheel steamboat suitable for freight or towing, and is a No. 1 Cotton Boat.

FOR SALE—Several Hotels, boarding houses, lager beer saloons and liquor stores, at No. 47 Franklin street, room 11.

FOR SALE—4 horse Portable Engine, in good order. Also 25 horse Engine and Boiler, complete. J. C. RICHARDS, 50 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—A lot of Condemned Brick. Also, Clay by the load or quantity, at the CHICAGO LAKE TUNNEL.

FOR SALE—A first class seven octave new Piano Forte. Also, a good toned second hand Piano, six and a half octaves and rosewood cases, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms to rent at No. 246½ State street.

TO RENT—Two well furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen, or to a family without children. Inquire at No. 81 Randolph st., between Lasalle and Wells, or at MALCOM & KNAUER'S office, corner of North Water and Clark street.

TO RENT—A first-class Marble Front residence on Wabash avenue, with carpets and other furniture for sale. Party taking the house will be expected to board the present family for a few months. No boarding house keepers need apply. Address with real name Box 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Two English Basement new dwellings, on West Washington st., Rent $250 per annum. Apply to B. BAR, No. 10 Dole's Building.

TO RENT—Store No. 233 Lake street, (four stories and basement) now occupied by me, from which I will remove Nov. 1st, to my new Warehouses, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 Canal street, north of Lake. ... HENRY W. TAYLOR, 233 Lake street.

TO RENT—The three story and basement marble front dwelling house 473 Wabash avenue, containing fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

Lost.

LOST—Sunday morning, on Clark street, between Polk and Nineteenth streets, or between that and the corner of South and Lumber streets, a calico skirt, containing $70 odd. The loser is a poor woman. She will give $10 reward to the finder if returned to Mr. KEISER, corner of Arnold and Nineteenth streets.

LOST—$15.00 Reward. Lost on Thursday, the 13th, from 286 Michigan avenue, a small Black and Tan Slut, answering to the name of Fannie. Any one returning her to 286 Michigan avenue, will receive the above reward.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Four Houses and Lots on the West Side, and five Houses and Lots on the South Side; ten Lots in Duncan's addition and twenty Lots in Block twenty-one, and one cottage on leased ground. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A splendid Corner Lot, on the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets and West Market street, 77 by 100 feet deep to an alley. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots. Two Frame Houses, and Lots, with stables, new and in complete order, will be sold at a bargain. Part cash, balance on time. Possession given immediately. A. J. BALL & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE—Two handsome Cottages in one of the most desirable locations in the city, one is No. 49 North May street, three doors from Lake, the other is on Carpenter street, three doors from Fulton or the first Cottage on the west side of Carpenter. ... They are new and complete in every respect, good barns attached to both. Parties wishing to purchase may address P. J. COSS Lock Box 6,063, and that will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story Frame House, of 8 rooms, and Lot by 120 feet, with frame barn, on Ada street, near Randolph, West Division. Will be sold low and immediate possession if desired. Also, a number of other Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, River Lots, Farms. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted pleasant rooms with board for the winter, (either in the city or suburbs) for a gentleman, wife, two children, (6 and 4, and three years) and servant. Address, stating particulars, P. O. Box 3633.

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated with day board at reasonable rates at 283, near the corner of Rush and Kinzie streets. Apply at the Drug Store of H. P. OTA..., No. 2 Rush street, at any time.

BOARDING—A very pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, can be had, with board, at 31 South Carpenter street.

BOARDING—Day Boarders can find good accommodations at 113 Michigan avenue; also a few by the week. References given and required.

BOARDING—Board with unfurnished rooms. One suite of unfurnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, two or three day boarders, at 137 Wabash avenue. References given and required.

BOARDING—A suite of rooms, with board for a gentleman and wife, can be had on Wabash avenue, north of Van Buren street. Front parlor on the first floor. Address P. O. Box 533.

BOARDING—Wanted by two young gentlemen, a furnished room, with board, in a private family, or where there are but few or no other boarders. Address with terms ... "E and R," Tribune office. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Wanted a furnished single room on South or West Side, convenient to street cars, by a lady, in some family with the privilege of the piano. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 3707.

Found.

FOUND—Taken up, a strayed ... mare, about fourteen hands high. The owner ... by proving property and paying charges ... CARL OHLERICH, ... Cook Co., Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Cook ... German, or Norwegian ... at the second house south of ... east side of Michigan avenue. ... quired.

WANTED—By a young ... situation in a wholesale ... Address "E. E.," Tribune ...

WANTED—By an ... steady situation in some good ... seamstress. No objection ... Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man ... writes a good plain hand and ... prompt and attention ... a situation ... Address ... Street.

WANTED—A gay young ... who has never tried ... can take it in small doses ... with any number of the fair sex ... JONES, Box 378, Joliet, Will County, Ill.

WANTED—A tenant for a ... and pleasant house ... who would purchase the furniture ... Address or call at 34 and 36 West ...

WANTED—A House ... from ten to fourteen rooms ... ten minutes' walk from the Court House ... be willing to rent a house and board ... cupants. Address P. O. Box 1911.

WANTED—A steady young ... wants a situation to take care of ... horses and place. ... Chicago.

WANTED—Girls Wanted. Bindery Girls can find employment at DONOHUE'S Book Bindery, 41 and 43 ... N. B.—Those acquainted with the business ...

WANTED—Five Musicians ... Brigade Band of 1st Brigade ... Army Corps, ... first-class, one second class and two other ... Any person desiring to join this band will ... address or apply to HENRY BURKE ... shall County, Ill.

WANTED—A Male Teacher to take charge of a High School ... good ... or apply to JOHN F. EBERHART ... Clark street.

WANTED—Agents to sell ... fine Photograph Albums ... got up in the best style ... campaign medals and badges ... together, &c. Send for circular to C. B. ... CO., 125 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new book ... in two volumes ... history of Illinois regiments ... and wounded. Every family ... CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 83 Washington ... Chicago. P. O. Box 4731.

WANTED—An experienced ... woman to take the charge of a ... child. None but a competent and well recommended ... need apply. Apply at Room 24 ... House.

WANTED—An active young man for collector. One well acquainted with the city and who boards with his parents ... HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 133 and 135 ... up-stairs.

WANTED—An experienced ... operator on Grover & Baker's ... at 54 Lake st., up stairs. J. K. ...

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c. ... situations should apply at the Advertising ... and Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street ... Situations now open. Reference required.

WANTED—Drafted Men ... wish to procure substitutes should ... the Original Office, 84 Dearborn street ... You will always be supplied at the lowest ... Beware of street runners who are ...

WANTED—Volunteers and SUBSTITUTES, to whom the highest ... will be paid cash in hand. ... Apply at the original and only reliable ... Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street ...

WANTED—A business man of good capacity, steady habits and ... tience, wishes a situation as assistant ... book-keeper ... Terms reasonable. Address ... office.

WANTED—An Agent in ... immediately to sell an article ... mand and constant use ... agent who is traveling on another line ... dress ... Box 839, Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase ... ing Houses. I have applications for ... of Dwelling Houses or Building Lots ... their division of the city. Parties having ... city will do well to leave description with ... SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate ... No. 4 Metropolitan ...

WANTED—A young man ... is employed through the day ... employment for his evenings ... Address D., Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser for a Photographic Gallery on the corner of ... and Clark streets. Now doing a good ... Reasons for selling, ... Chance for a good ... C. 127 Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A small House ... taining four or five rooms ... borhood ... Address R., P. O. Box 851.

WANTED—Coachman ... ... Best of reference ... Apply to P. O. Box 5148.

WANTED—Every person ... that for ten cents a copy they ... own half dye. ... three cent stamp to P. O. Box 4339, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment ... month. Agents wanted to sell ... We will give a commission on all ... sold, or employ agents who will work ... wages and all expenses paid. Address ... RENTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—To rent, as soon as possible, a first-class house ... We will pay from $600 to $800 ... Address ... "J. T.," Tribune ...

WANTED—A Tinner to ... constant employment and good ... DAVIDSON & CO., Mineral, Ill. ...

WANTED—To purchase a ... paying Railroad Restaurant ... Can give the best of reference. Address ... Office Box 608, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Immediately ... every town and county in the ... Agents to sell the "American Conflict" ... Greeley. This is the Standard History ... The demand for this work ... the shifting ... Lincoln, Grant, ... Sherman, Farragut, Greeley, and ... GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake ... cago. P. O. Box 3913.

WANTED—A few good ... at the Chicago Lake Tunnel.

WANTED—To Sell or Exchange ... for other property, the whole ... Steam Saw Mill, in good running order ... dress Box 236, St. Joseph, Michigan.

WANTED—For the Government ... in the Quartermaster's Department ... Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations ... ... at the Government Office, 13 ... street, Chicago, Illinois. ... Agent.

WANTED—To help and aid ... everybody. For thirty-five cents ... information any lady or gentleman how ... how they can do the same. All letters ... same day they are received. Address ... WHITE, P. O. Box 597, Toledo, Lucas Co., O.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—One thousand ... with money to hand from twenty-five ... hundred dollars, to commence a business ... from ten to twenty five dollars per day ... ply at room 14, No. 147 South Clark ... from ... and we will answer. Box 3642 ...

WANTED—Agents. $100 ... month and expenses. As agent ... every county in the Northwest to ... "AUGMENTED NATURE." A very ... 50 per cent ... secure a ... exclusive territory given. Address ... HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 ...

WANTED—Employment ... day. Agents wanted to sell Wilcox's New Sewing Machine (complete), for ... It has no rival ... lock stitch ... Agents ... wanted ... MATHEWS ... Block, Public Square, Cleveland, O. ... sent on trial.

WANTED—200 Agents ... from all parts of the West to sell ... Patterns for Cutting Ladies' Dresses ... Cloaks, ... Tribune Building ... Chicago. P. O. Box ...

WANTED—Agents to sell ... new engraving entitled "Home on ... One of my old Agents ... will make ... SAMUEL FISK, ... Portland Block.

WANTED—Agents to sell ... Clark's ... Family Book ... 58 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to ... new and valuable ... Agents ... T. DEFORE, ...

WANTED—$100 per Month ... and reliable Agents in ... Address ... Box ..., N. Y.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a farm of 160 acres ... of land in Lee County ... 118 Randolph street ... Lee County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Farm ... acres, situated in the town of ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) ... [illegible]
" " (per quarter) ... [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year ... [illegible]
Weekly, single copy one year ... [illegible]
" " six months ... [illegible]
Club of four copies, one year ... [illegible]
" " ten " ... [illegible]
" " twenty " ... [illegible]

And to the getter up of club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The situation in Western Missouri as reported in our last issue, was that Price, having moved about with his army in a see-saw-seesaw manner, now here, now there, was brought to a stand-up fight on the border of Missouri on Saturday, and after some sharp fighting was finished up in a battle on Sunday, and so thoroughly that he took to flight with his whole army. The combined Union forces under Curtis, Rosecrans, A. J. Smith, Pleasanton, Jennison and others, were pressing on his rear and drawing the blood at every stroke. Our soldiers fought nobly, and our last night's dispatch carries forward—though only briefly and without detail—the good news previously reported. Our boys out that way are rough riders and vigorous fighters. They will spare neither horse flesh nor the sabre's edge, and Price will be rudely handled every step of the way. There is in our view, however, very little prospect that he will be bagged. The bagging business has never been thrivingly successful out that way. Price has a large and admirably mounted cavalry force, or there is no virtue in horse-stealing, while we have reason to believe that our own mounted force is not what the present juncture requires for effectiveness. It is, however, certain that the tide is turned, and the rebel cause in Missouri is literally at its last ebb. Before it can again seek to return, the loyal breakwater will have been completed in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and the only thing left the rebels will be their last ditch.

We publish elsewhere Gen. Butler's congratulatory order to the Army of the James, in which he reviews their operations from the commencement of the spring campaign to the present time. It is a pretty conclusive proof that the old hero isn't dead, as recently rumored.

Thursday evening of this week is to be memorable in this campaign. On that evening Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, and Hon. Carl Schurz will address Union loving citizens, and all lovers of sound Union doctrine. These three several addresses will be delivered at places elsewhere announced, and will call out in the three meetings the largest aggregate of Republican listeners this campaign has yet called out. Gen. Schurz will address his German fellow-citizens in their native tongue, at German Hall, on North Wells street. The other two distinguished gentlemen will respectively fill the hall in which they are announced to speak. Let every one who loves the Union and its cause be present. The Committees are making preparation for the accommodation of loyal ladies who may wish to attend.

Sheridan's late battle was a severe one and its results were glorious. A recapitulation elsewhere given in our dispatches says our losses in the battle of the 19th instant will reach 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. We also lost, early in the morning, 24 guns. We have captured, including the wounded, who are in our hands, about 7,000 men and 50 guns. The total loss of the enemy must, therefore, be much short of TEN THOUSAND MEN. General Custar alone has receipts for forty-five guns and fire battle-flags, besides a large number of ambulances, horses, harness, mules, etc. This makes FIFTY-ONE pieces of artillery that his division has captured during the last two weeks. Sheridan's splendid achievements have sent a wave of enthusiasm through the whole army line, and our troopers buckle their belts tighter and grasp their sabres more firmly in Georgia and on the Missouri border, for the example Phil. Sheridan's men have set them, and Dadd Price suffers worse because of the disasters of Early and Longstreet.

Our Detroit dispatch gives a glimpse of rebel plots fulminated on Canada soil against our border cities and towns. Forewarned is forearmed. It will be quite as well if all vigilance is exercised at exposed points. The Provinces are full of hungry and needy fellows, ready for any deed of rapine or outrage, especially if under the claim of acting in the Confederate service they can perform deeds that the world has usually set down as banditism. It is a happy day for a thief when he can find it legal to steal. But the St. Albans affair has not largely advanced the quotations for stock in such schemes. A few more such lessons will be enough. Only be ready to give them "on call."

It is delightful to notice how the party of McPendleton love our boys in blue. Their latest attempt is to throw out the soldiers' vote in Maryland, as stated in our dispatches elsewhere. We don't hear anything said now about Democrats being the only ones who go the war.

A grain of dust on your palm passes unnoticed. In your eye it may create intense pain. That miniature officer, Dan. Cameron made himself of about as much figure in the line of his military duty as a gopher in a ten acre lot. Nobody ever heard of him, and if found with a fine tooth comb nothing was ever developed to his advantage. Sick of the necessary obscurity which nature entailed upon him, Dan. has come out a blatant Copperhead, and from fighting rebels in the South has come home, we shall tell how presently, to the much safer business of fighting loyalty in the North. He has attacked John A. Logan with all the eagerness and power of a hungry grayback in a soldier's blanket. Gen. Logan will survive, and Cameron will live to be ashamed of himself.

Had Mr. Lincoln been less generous in his offers, and the Confederate Government more liberal, the Confederacy to-day would have had a tolerably good offer in the person of Gen. Logan. Mr. Lincoln was generous enough to bid high, and thus secured the services of a tolerably efficient officer. It was the misfortune of Davis to be poor or Logan, and hence he lost the aid of Logan.—*Secesh Times*.

This is a poor dodge to save McClellan, for whose services Mr. Lincoln outbid Jeff. Davis. The rebel papers at the time when the "grave digger of the Chickahominy" was rooting in the marshes in front of Richmond, related how he had applied for a command in the rebel army at the time of the breaking out of the war; but the commission Davis offered him was not equally to the value he placed on himself. At this critical juncture Mr. Lincoln on the recommendation and at the urgent request of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, offered him a general's shoulder straps and the army of West Virginia. He preferred the offer to that made to him by Jeff. Davis and accepted it.

Mr. Lincoln, in his ignorance of the man, "bid high," and thus secured the nominal services of a poor stick at best, whose heart was always on the other side of the line, with the revolted slaveholders. It was the "fortune" of Jeff. Davis to be better acquainted with the actual calibre and *bona fide* value of the "grave digger" than Lincoln, and hence he "lost the aid" of the "great unready."

As to Gen. Logan, he was not put into the field by Mr. Lincoln, or through his influence but by his own patriotic promptings of duty. Gen. Logan raised a regiment of 1,000 men, among his old Democratic neighbors and associates in Egypt. He went into the service as a private soldier, to fight for the flag of his country. His regiment elected him its Colonel; Gov. Yates issued him a commission. President Lincoln had nothing to do with it. He was not consulted, nor his assistance required. Logan fought bravely, desperately, at the head of his "Egyptians." He was promoted to a Brigadiership for gallant services and fitness for higher command, on the recommendation of his superior officers. His next promotion to a Major General's double star, was obtained in the same legitimate and soldierly way. Bravery, talents and merit were his passports to promotion. The false and malicious accusations brought against a heroic and patriotic officer, by the rebel print and its lickspittles will fall, harmless, to the ground.

RETALIATION—TRY IT AGAIN.

General Butler, by prompt retaliation, has compelled Lee and Davis to treat our colored troops when captured by the rebels as prisoners of war, and not as slaves. The cost of this substantial gain to the cause of humanity as well as of our country, was a few days' labor of the F. F. V's in the Dutch Gap canal. Now let the principle of retaliation be extended one step further. Let our War